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REAPING THE HARVEST.

The Workers at Wichert & Gardiner's Are To Be "Arbitrated."

HELD TIGHT BY "DEPOSITS."

Employees of Wichert and Gardiner, Shoe Manufacturers, are Experiencing the Nature of the Noose Into Which the Organized Scabbery and the Kangaroo Allies of These Advised Them to Stick Their Heads, and Against Which Act of Folly the S. T. & L. A. Gave Strong Counsel—The Boss Now Holds Them Where the Hair is Short.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—For the first time in the history of the State of New York voluntary arbitration, when each party has a financial interest at stake, is to be tried in the borough of Brooklyn. The firm of Wichert and Gardiner, shoe manufacturers, and their employees are involved, and $10,000 is the sum at stake. About one year ago the firm began to prepare for this additional rope around their employees' necks. The firm claimed to have deposited $10,000 with a Brooklyn trust company, and proceeded to deduct by small weekly installments $25 from the salary of each male employee and $15 from that of each female employee until a similar sum had been collected. This the employees objected to, and a strike ensued in which they lost. They returned to work under contracts that allowed the deductions to be made from their wages. These deductions now amount to $10,000, and are held BY THE FIRM as an earnest that the terms of the agreement would be lived up to.

Recently a new dispute arose [illegible] the employees and the firm, and [illegible]ter wanted, to deduct from salaries the value of goods spoiled by workers. That was objected to, and as the matter was not covered by agreement it looked as though a strike would be ordered. Finally recourse was had to the arbitration agreement. The men chosen to represent the employees and the employers selected Bernard Stack, the industrial mediator of the labor commissioner's office, as the fifth member of the board which will meet at the factory to-day to examine into the contention of each side.

Deputy Commissioner John Lundrigan will represent the department at the meeting. The theory is that if either side shall refuse to abide by the decision of the arbitration the $10,000 good faith guarantee will be declared forfeited.

Arbitrators at Work.

The committee of arbitration, called to decide a question of wages betwen the firm of Wichert & Gardner, Brooklyn, and the turn men in their employ met yesterday at 10 A. M. in the factory at Atlantic and Schenectady avenues.

The arbitration committee consisted of Joseph Wichert and George Gardiner for the firm, David Guist and Frank Silver, lasters, for the turn men. A fifth member is Bernard Stark, of the State Labor Department, who was called from Albany to cast the deciding vote after hearing both sides.

The committee talked over the matter in dispute from 10 o'clock till 1 and took a half hour recess for luncheon. The afternoon session lasted from 1:30 till 4 o'clock. The committee was unable to come to an agreement. Stark took all the evidence presented by both sides and promised a written opinion by Monday next.

The present trouble has been brewing for the past two months, and repeated conferences between the men and the firm have been held. One difficulty was over the selection of the fifth member of the arbitration committee. The men, it is said, suggested the names of several preachers as arbitrators. Wichert invariably rejected the preachers saying they had no idea of business. The men were finally persuaded to accept Stark.

The discussion of the past two months has been the means of completely overthrowing the influence of "Cormorant" Smith, through whose instrumentality the present contract was foisted upon the men, which provides that: "In the event that either of the subscribing parties to this contract fails to arbitrate their differences the party so failing shall pay to the other the sum of $10,000."

The money of the employes which binds them to this contract was deducted from their wages by the firm. The present demand of the turn men is for an increase of 1½, 3 and 5 cents extra on a pair, or oxford tie prices for the quality of slippers they are making. The men claim that at present prices they cannot average more than $10 per week.

The form of contract which was entered into by the firm and the union was originated by Wichert of the firm and foisted upon the men by labor fakir Arlington Smith, better known as Cormorant Smith. The S. T. & L. A. men warned the workers at the time—about one year ago—against becoming a party to such a contract, but the warning was not heeded, and the Kangaroo Social Democrats aided the firm and fakirs in confusing the men. This is a case of where the officers of the union and the firm work hand in hand. The firm will not employ anyone who is not a member of the union, and the worker must sign an agreement that 5 per cent. of his wages shall be deducted and held by the firm as a deposit until this deposit has reached $25 for men, $15 for women. Under this contract there can be no strike, because the union would forfeit the $10,000 if any of its members break the contract. The contract is effective until April 15 next. The men are heartily tired of it, and are likely to cut the millstone from their necks when the contracts expires.

LIKES LABOR FAKIRS.

Civic Federationist Straus Expresses His Delight With Them.

Oscar S. Strauss, chairman of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, discussed yesterday the scope and plan of the the tripartite executive committee of thirty-six appointed at the recent conference for the purpose of dealing with the future industrial problems of this country. Strauss is highly gratified at the acceptances of the "honor" of serving on this committee which have already been received. There have been none who have declined and letters of acceptance have been received from all who were not present at the conference except one or two who live on the Pacific coast and have not yet had time to write.

Strauss laid special stress upon the letters of ex-President Grover Cleveland which he characterized as "noble." He thinks the influence of this letter and of Cleveland's "hearty" co-operation in the plan cannot fail to be profound. Straus also read letters of acceptance and thanks from President Eliot of Harvard University, H. H. Vreeland, Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore and several others who were not present at the conference.

Straus explained that the executive committee was permanent in character. Its plan is to attempt no "theoretical" exploits of organization, but to await occasions for the exercise of its powers as a conciliator in industrial warfare. The only definite [illegible] for the future [illegible] the meeting of the sub-committee in January to draft by-laws for the proceedings of the committee.

Straus said: "The scope and plan of the working of this committee is contained in the statement or platform adopted at the meeting on Dec. 18, when the majority of the committee were present. They adopted this platform after careful consideration.

"The plans are in no sense visionary or theoretical. They have been made by practical business men to effect practical results, namely, to prevent misunderstandings and to bring about a better relation between the representatives of the workingmen and the large and influential capitalists and employers.

"Conciliation and mediation will be the great work of this committee. Our plan is to prevent industrial disturbances before they have reached an irreconcilable stage. Should they reach the irreconcilable stage between workingmen and employers this permanent committee is there to bring this stage to an end by the use of all the forces and influence at its command. And not the least of these forces, I think, is that great American arbiter intelligent public opinion.

"I desire to emphasize the fact that throughout the conference and the subsequent meetings that have been held the leading labor representatives have in every instance met us in a spirit of fairness on a high and broad plane. This applies to them collectively and individually.

"I think that I can further say that they feel most hopeful of the good results that can and will be effected by this tripartite committee. They have expressed themselves as satisfied; more than that, as entirely approving of the representative character of this committee, taken from three points of view.

"I know that there are many pessimists abroad who never see the possibility of effecting any hopeful or encouraging results. We have not detected that spirit among the members constituting the committee. Their letters of acceptance show a spirit that is full of hope and a determination to realise that hope.

"The great public owes another debt of gratitude to Mr. Cleveland for his noble letter written from a sick room, giving this committee the benefit of his name, fame and co-operation."

Tobacco Trust After French Business.

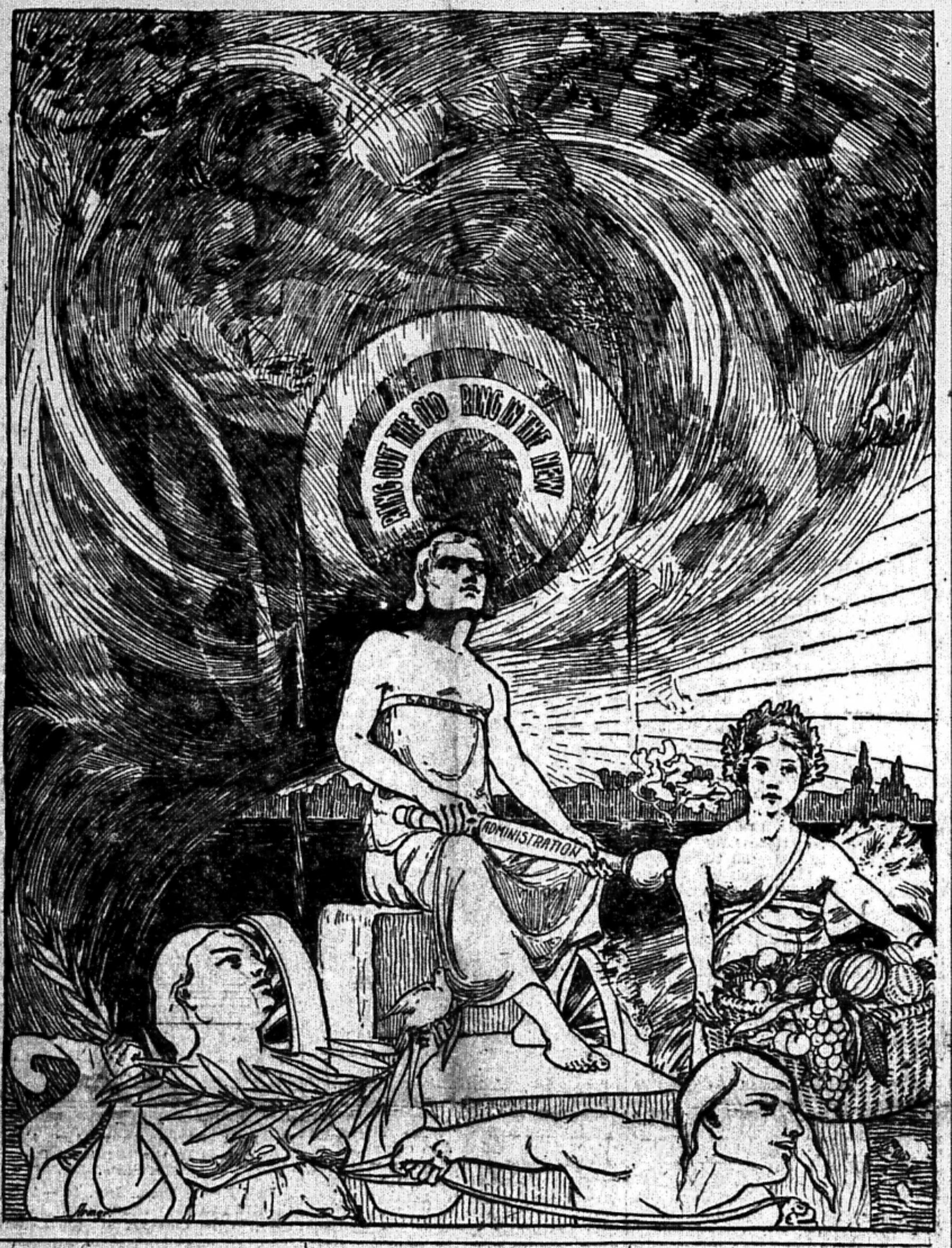
London, Jan. 7.—It is suggested in an article printed by a local paper that the Imperial Tobacco Company, the new British "trust," will soon issue stock to the public. According to the same paper, President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, is renewing his negotiations with the French Government for the entire business of the French tobacco region.

Penn. R. R. to "Adjust" Wages.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced to its train and yardmen that with few exceptions their wages have been adjusted to date from January 1. This notice means an increase in a few instances.

Weavers Get a Reduction.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 7.—Agent Nourse of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company stated this afternoon that he would hire the remainder of the strikers at his new schedule, that is 10 per cent. reduction. It is alleged that over two-thirds have returned to work


RING OUT THE OLD RING IN THE NEW
LABOR
ADMINISTRATION

MACHINE-MINED COAL.

By Means of It American Capitalists Are Capturing English Markets.

British coal operators are alarmed at the inroads made by American soft coal, in countries to which they heretofore have had the sole monopoly. The American coal undersells the British. The reason it does is that the American coal is mined largely by machinery.

The majority of British engineers appear to think that no machine hitherto introduced is suited to all the demands of the British coal seams. But this is a defect that every year goes some way to remedy. The number of new types of machines is constantly being increased. Each new type has some new feature that distinguishes its action and its capabilities from those that went before. It has been shown that in the United States within the last few years the number of firms mining coal by machinery has increased from 51 to 323; the number of coal mining machines in use has increased from 545 to 3,907, and the quantity of coal produced by those machines has increased from 6, 211,000 to 52,790,000 tons. Coal is now mined by machines in twenty-two states and territories, so that clearly the system is not by any means limited in its scope and range.

Of late the British capitalists have been holding the workingmen of Great Britain responsible for the decline of British trade. But the British capitalist is himself so dense that it hard for him to see why he is losing trade. His density on this topic is nowhere so observable as in the comment in the trade and secular press on the export trade in coal from America. For instance, one may read in an important trade paper printed in London that it is "perfectly true that some cargoes of anthracite have lately been exported from Pensylvania, but our own output of this special quality of coal is hardly one-tenth of that produced in the United States, and apparently our output is not likely to materially increase, the area over which anthracite is being mined being comparatively small." Ignoring the American soft coal exports, and referring only to the anthracite trade, which has just begun, is typically British.

Yet the correspondence columns of these papers have reference to the consignment of anthracite to France. It is said that the coal is perfect in every respect. It has, when tested, a distinct metallic ring, looks extremely well to the eye, has a regular fracture when broken, and as regards quality generally, is quite equal to the best Swansea anthracites. In bulk the composition leaves nothing to be desired, for it is quite free from the little bits which are so conspicuous a feature of cargoes of Welsh antracite nuts. "Speaking candidly," says a French writer, "I am seriously of opinion that Swansea exporters will have seriously to consider this new American competition." And the Berlin operator who purchased and took over a large tonnage, says: "The import of American anthracite will mean a keen competition to England." This German operator continues: "Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, etc., will follow suit, and one of my friends across the Channel emphatically assures me that, sooner or later, even London will have to export American anthracite."

The principal consuming countries, such as France and Germany, have materially reduced their demands for British coal, while Russia has decreased her requirements by no less than 713,000 tons. On the other hand, there is an increased export to Italy, Egypt and one or two other countries.

In the South Wales coal trade the year 1901 terminated in a very different manner to that of 1900. Of the few contracts on hand, only a very small proportion are for any long periods, the bulk of the coal business being done for delivery in the early part of 1902. Generally coal owners have found in December their books fairly well filled with orders, which would keep the collieries going for a great part of the succeeding year. This is not the case now, and there is altogether an unsatisfactory condition. The British coal operators lay all the blame on the workingmen and the export duty. The workingmen want too many holidays they claim and are too ready to strike for higher wages.

The miners' unions are beginning to realize that something is wrong with the coal trade. Taking the cue from the British operators they have ridiculed the idea of foreign competition. It is not unlikely that British capitalists in general will profit by the lesson given to British industry by the Westinghouse Electric Company in erecting its vast works at Manchester. Under the driving force of an American manager each workman on this job did four times as much as he was in the habit of doing.

With American locomotives not only invading India, Burmah and South Africa but England as well; with Germany beating the British on the ocean, the British workman will soon find that if he is to live at all he must follow the pace set by American workmen, then good bye to British pure and simple tradesunionism.

'BIG SIX' AND THE BROWNS.

Both Working to Retain "City Record" Contract.

Yesterday the joint committee from "Big Six" and the Central Fakirated Union presented to Mayor Low a memorial beseeching the "friends of labor" administration to continue the old method of hand composition on the "City Record." The plea is made, that if machine composition displaces hand composition, aged printers, who are thoroughly competent to set hand type but who are too old to learn the machine will be thrown permanently out of work.

Supervisor Philip Cowen is now considering the matter.

The Supervisor appreciates the benefit such an arrangement would be to the aged printers, but this is a "reform" i. e., reduction in cost to taxpayers administration and he favors the use of composing machines. In such emergency rush work as the registry and enrollment lists, which every year occupy about three hundred pages of the "City Record" he considers the machine a necessity. He also points out the fact that there is only one printing house in the city so equipped as to conform with the old conditions in which the "Record" has been printed, the Martin B. Brown Company, which has had the contract for years. This is the firm which "Big Six" favored while denouncing a rival who had underbid Brown last year.

Supervisor Cowen called attention to the fact that the bids made by the Martin B. Brown Company for this year are remarkably lower than the prices quoted last year. For instance, the price last year for ordinary composition was 78 cents per 1,000 ems, the bid this year being 49 cents. For table work the price last year was $1.04 per thousand; this year 74 cents. Commenting upon this, Supervisor Cowen said:

"If such a reduction as this can be afforded, a cut of one-third in the price, it seems to me to mean one of two things: either the price last year was excessive or there is a determination to cut out all competition and make a monopoly of the business.

"I said to the typographical delegates," Supervisor Cowen continued, "that I was willing to make a concession, and added that if they would get three other established printing houses besides the Martin B. Brown Company to give them a writing promising, in good faith, to bid for the printing of the "City Record" on their conditions—that is, for hand composition alone—I would urge the favor and the Board of City Record to accede to the memorial. But I am satisfied there is not another office than that of the Brown Company equipped to do the work under the old conditions. consequently if those conditions are acceeded to, the Brown Company holds the key to the situation, and can make its own price for the work."

It now looks as if the Brown Company—if it wishes to hold the business—will have to introduce the machines. It is said that 300 men would be displaced by the change. In either alternative these will be a big number of displaced "Big Six" men with leisure to find out what it is they have been paying dues for to the check-off-system-patronizing Organized Scabbery that owns "Big Six."

POLITICS IN THE UNION.

The C. F. U. Lets It In When Members Are Job Hunting.

"No politics in the union" had full swing again at yesterday's meeting of the Central Fakirated Union. The president of the Eccentric Engineers Union No. 2, in a speech, related with much feeling, how his organization had succeeded in gaining the prevailing rate of wages law applied to their trade, in the various city departments, under the late administration. This great benefit of labor had been secured, he said, through the influence of Delegate Pallas—Croker's confidential labor lieutenant. The speaker went on to show Croker's friendship for labor, by stating that he too had interceded in behalf of the Eccentric Union. At the close of his speech the union president handed Pallas a gold watch, as a testimonial from Union No. 2 for his efforts in their behalf. Pallas, who acted as if he didn't know what was coming, pretended too much emotion. In thanking the engineers for the token Pallas said he hoped that someone with influence with the Low administration would exert as much effort in behalf of "labor" in general as he had done with Tammany. Pallas much overcome sat down and after sizing up the watch put it in his pocket.

Delegate Campbell, of Big 6, offered a resolution requesting that the supervisor of the "City Record," give the contract for the printing of the paper only to a firm that agrees not to use other than hand composition. Campbell said no machines are used in the government printing offices nor was their use advocated on city work until now. If introduced, Campbell said, it would throw out of employment 300 of the members of Big Six. The resolution was adopted and a committee of three from the C. F. U., together with a committee from Big Six, will call on the Mayor on Tuesday in regard to the matter.

The next thing on the order of business in this "no politics in the union" organization was a resolution to indorse Phil Weissheimer for Deputy Sheriff. Kangaroo Social Democrat Dooley said, that while he did not like to see the indorsement denied, he wished to remind the delegates that organized labor had a chance to elect a Mayor of its own, and had it done so it would not now be necessary for it to beg for jobs. Dooley got the usual applause—a sop that easily satisfies the Kangaroo Social Democrat—the indorsement was given unanimously, the Kangaroo Social Democrats voting.

Another "no politics in the union" resolution adopted was one protesting against compulsory arbitration as proposed by Governor Odell.

The following nominations of officers for the ensuing term were made:

For president Eugene Johnson and Ed Barr, for vice president Kangaroo Social Democrat William Dooley, for recording secretary James Archibald and Ed Hanun.

Strikes Ties Up a Railroad.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Chicago and Southeastern Railroad is again tied up by a general strike of all its employees who have refused to run trains or let them be run until the wages are paid. At some of the stations along the line the trains were abandoned and are still standing on the main track. The passengers were compelled to hire private conveyances to reach other places where they could get a train. At some of the stations no mail has been received since Friday. The company has notified patrons that it cannot deliver coal from the Brazil mines until the strike is over and has refused to accept any more orders. Several factories have been forced to close because of the coal shortage. General Manager Stevens said to-day that the trouble is caused solely by the failure of the company to pay wages due, and that he could give no assurance as to the time the road will be in operation.

Buffalo Electrical Workers Strike.

Buffalo, Jan. 7.—A general strike among electrical workers is in progress in this city and John Lungrigan, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has been sent for to adjust the difficulties. The situation is regarded as serious. Work on all big buildings, the grain elevators, and the factories that are taking on Niagara Falls power to replace steam plants, is being stopped. The strikers demand an increase of 10 per cent. in wages without a change in the number of hours. The strikers are considerate in that they intend to call out the men slowly, so as to do as little injury as possible to the work in progress.

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AMERICA SETS THE PACE

Workers Abroad Are Worked With American Intensity.

FACTS VS. BEN TILLETT TWADDLE

Westinghouse Company Furnishes An Illustration—Under American Supervision, English Brick Layers, in Less Than One Year Complete Buildings That Englishmen Said Would Take Five Years—Unionmen Stand Aghast.

London, Jan. 5.—The workers in the building trades have been given an object lesson in American exploitation. Recently the "Daily Mail" gave as one of the union rules, binding the bricklayer under the gravest penalties, as follows:

"Rule 5: You are strictly cautioned not to outstep good rules by doing double the work you are required, and causing others to do the same, in order to gain a smile from your master. Such foolhardy and deceitful actions leave a great number of good members out of employment the year round. Certain individuals have been guilty who will be expelled if they do not refrain."

The union rules further provide that 450 bricks laid per nine hours' day, shall be the limit.

Now employers and members of trade unions alike are marvelling over the accomplishment of the Westinghouse Electric Company in erecting vast works at Manchester. Buildings which cost $7,000,000 have been constructed in less than a year.

English builders estimated that this work would require five years. The work has been done by British workmen under American supervision, but instead of the 450 bricks per nine hours a day, which is the trade union average, each British workman laid an average of 1,800 bricks, with 2,500 on the very plain work.

J. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, acted as manager. For one day Stewart had twenty policemen on hand in case of emergency. The next day found him presenting the foreman with a ten-guinea suit for his expeditious achievement.

The manager's representatives said yesterday that Stewart had started in by initiating a system of daily reports of the progress from each of the seventy-five foremen or sub-foremen. The first two weeks showed no particular record except that a great deal too much money was spent for the work done. This representative said:

"After that we got to 900 bricks for a man and by a continuous progress of elimination, guided by the daily reports of progress, we reached an average of 1,800. Yes, trouble was threatened from the trades unions at times, but we met the delegates and defined our position plainly. We were willing to work with union men and in every way according to union rules, and we gave 11 pence per hour instead of 10 pence, which is the rate stipulated by the union.

"We made it as clear as spring water, however, that we were going to have those bricks laid, that we intended to be masters of our own work, that we were not going to let the slowest man on the job set the pace, that each man would have to do his utmost, and that we should have men to see that this idea was carried out. Either we were to run the job or the unions would be disregarded and other men employed."

Tillett's Twaddle.

Writing to the "London Express" from this city, while in attendance at the capitalist and labor fakir love feast, Ben Tillett, had this to say:

"The essential difference between American and British labor relationship with capital is that while workmen in England are expected to give the maximum of energy and skill for a minimum wage the American employer takes the ordinary or average capacity of workers as deciding the minimum rate, rewarding according to superior efficiency the individual or individuals, being only too pleased to pay extra for ability out of the normal."

The facts given in the above London despatch completely overthrow Tillett's contention. The facts are just the reverse to his statement.

Steel Trust "Earnings" Increase.

The "earnings" of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months to December 31, last, were reported, after the dividend meeting to-day, as $29,751,615, which compares with $28,591,031 in the quarter ending September 30, and with $26,363,840 in the three months to June 30, the first quarter in the life of the United States Steel Corporation.

Earnings by months were reported as follows: October, $12,205,775; November, $9,795,841, and December (estimated), $7,750,000. These returns compare with $9,580,150 in July, $9,810,880 in August, and $9,272,812 in September.

Salvation Army ☘ ☘ ☘ ☘ ☘

Continued from Last Week.

VIII.

The "Times," December 29, 1890.

Sir—If Mr. Cunningham doubts the efficacy of the struggle for existence, as a factor in social conditions, he should find fault with Mr. Booth and not with me.

"I am laboring under no delusion as to the possibility of inaugurating the millennium by any social specific. In the struggle of life the weakest will go to the wall and there are so many weak. The fittest in tooth and claw will survive! All that we can do is to soften the lot of the unfit and make their suffering less horrible than it is at present." ("In Darkest Egland," p. 44).

That is what Mr. Cunningham would have found if he had read Mr. Booth's book with attention. And, if he will bestow equal pains on my second letter, he will discover that he has interpolated the word "wilfully" in his statement of my "argument," which runs thus: "Shutting my eyes to the necessary consequences of the struggle for life, the existence of which he admits as fully as any Darwinian, Mr. Booth tells men whose evil case is one of those consequences that envy is a corner-stone of our competitive system." Mr. Cunningham's physiological studies will have informed him that the process of "shutting the eyes," in the literal sense of the words, is not always wilful; and I propose to illustrate, by the crucial instance his own letter furnishes, that the "shutting of the eyes" of the mind to the obvious consequences of accepted propositions may also be involuntary. At least, I hope so.

1. "Sooner or later," says Mr. Cunningham, "the population problem will block the way once more." What does this mean, except that multiplication, excessive in relation to the contemporaneous means of support, will create a severe competition for those means? And this seems to me to be a pretty accurate "reflection of the conceptions of Malthus" and the other poor benighted folks of a past generation at whom Mr. Cunningham sneers.

2. By way of leaving no doubt upon this subject, Mr. Cunningham further tells us, "The struggle for existence is always going on, of course; let us thank Darwin for making us realize it." It is pleasant to meet with a little gratitude to Darwin among the epigoni who are squabbling over the heritage he conquered for them, but Mr. Cunningham's personal expression of that feeling is hasty. For it is obvious that he has not "realized" the significance of Darwin's teaching—indeed, I fail to discover in Mr. Cunningham's letter any sign that he has even "realized" what he would be at. If the "struggle for existence is always going on," and if, as I suppose will be granted, industrial competition is one phase of that struggle, I fail to see how my conclusion that it is sheer wickedness to tell ignorant men that "envy" is a corner-stone of competition, can be disputed.

Mr. Cunningham has followed the lead of that polished and instructed person, Mr. Ben Tillett, in rebuking me for (as the associates say) attacking Mr. Booth's personal character. Of course, when I was writing, I did not doubt that this very handy, though not too clean, weapon would be used by one or other of Mr. Booth's supporters. And my action was finally decided by the following considerations: I happen to be a member of one of the largest life insurance societies. There is a vacancy in the directory at present, for which half a dozen gentlemen are candidates. Now, I said to myself, supposing that one of these gentlemen (whose pardon I humbly beg for starting the hypothesis), say Mr. A., in his administrative capacity and as a man of business, has been the subject of such observations as a Judge on the Bench bestowed upon Mr. Booth, is he a person for whom I can properly vote? And, if I find, when I go to the meeting of the policy-holders, that most of them know nothing of this and other evidences of what, by the mildest judgment, must be termed Mr. A.'s unfitness for administrative responsibilities, am I to let them remain in their ignorance? I leave the answer and its application to men of sense and integrity.

The mention of Mr. Cunningham's ally reminds me that I have omitted to thank Mr. Tillett for his very useful and instructive letter; and I hasten to repair a neglect which I assure Mr. Tilletot was more apparent than real. Mr. Tillett's letter is dated December 20. On the 21st the following pregnant (however unconscious) commentary upon it appeared in "Reynold's Newspaper":

"I have always maintained that the Salvation Army is one of the mightiest Socialistic agencies in the country; and now Professor Huxley comes in to confirm that view. How could it be otherwise? The fantastic religious side of Salvationism will disappear in the course of time, and what will be left? A large number of men and women who have been organized, disciplined, and taught to look for something better than their present condition, and who have become public speakers and not afraid of ridicule. There you have the raw materials for a Socialist army."

Mr. Ben Tillett evidently knows Latin enough to construe proximus ardet.

I trust that the public will not allow themselves to be led away by the false issues which are dangled before them. A man really may love his fellow-men: cherish any form of Christianity he pleases; and hold out not only Darwinism is "tottering to its fall," but, if he pleases, the equally sane belief that it never existed; and yet may feel it his duty to oppose, to the best of his capacity, despotic Socialism in all its forms, and, more particularly, in its Boothian disguise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. Huxley.

[Persons who have not had the advantage of a classical education might fairly complain of my use of the word epigoni. To say truth, I had been reading Droysen's "Geschichte des Hellenismus," and the familiar historical title slipped out unawares. In replying to me, however, the late "Fellow of University College," Oxford, declares he had to look the word out in a Lexicon. I commend the fact to the notice of the combatants over the desirability of retaining the present compulsory modicum of Greek in our Universities.]

IX.

(The "Times," December 30, 1890.)

Sir—I am much obliged to Messrs. Ranger, Burton and Matthews for their prompt answer to my question. I presume it applies to all money collected by the agency of the Salvation Army, though not specifically given for the purposes of the "Christian Mission" named in the deed of 1878; to all sums raised by mortgage upon houses and land so given; and further, to funds subscribed for Mr. Booth's various projects, which have no apparent reference to the objects of the "Christian Mission," as defined in the deed. Otherwise, to use a phrase which has become classical, "it does not assist us much." But I must leave these persons learned in the law.

And, indeed, with many thanks to you, sir, for the amount of valuable space which you have allowed me to occupy, I now propose to leave the whole subject. My sole purpose in embarking upon an enterprise, which was extremely distasteful to me, was to prevent the skillful "General," or rather "Generals," who devised the plan of campaign, from sweeping all before them with a rush. I found the pass already held by such stout defenders as Mr. Loch and the Dean of Wells, and, with your powerful help, we have given time for the reinforcements, sure to be sent by the abundant, though somewhat slowly acting, common sense of our countrymen, to come up.

I can no longer be useful, and I return to more congenial occupations. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. HUXLEY.

X.

(The "Times," January 13, 1891.)

Sir—A letter from Mr. Booth-Clibborn, dated January 3, appeared in the "Times" of yesterday. This elaborate document occupies three columns of small print—space enough, assuredly, for an effectual reply to the seven letters of mine to which the writer refers, if any such were forthcoming. Mr. Booth-Clibborn signs himself "Commissioner of the Salvation Army for France and Switzerland," but he says that he accepts my "challenge" without the knowledge of his chiefs. Considering the self-damaging character of his letter, it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to make that statement.

Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn speaks of my "challenge." I presume that he refers to my request for information about the authorship and fate of "The New Papacy," in the letter published in the "Times" on December 27, 1890. The "Commissioner" deals with this matter in paragraph No. 4 of his letter; and I observe, with no little satisfaction, that he does not venture to controvert any one of the statements of my witnesses. He tacitly admits that the author of "The New Papacy" was a person "greatly esteemed in Toronto," and that he held "a high position in the army;" further, that the Canadian "Commissioner" thought it worth while to pay the printer's bill, in order that the copies already printed off might be destroyed, and the pamphlet effectually suppressed. Thus the essential facts of the case are admitted and established beyond question.

How does Mr. Booth-Clibborn try to explain them away?

"Mr. Sumner, who wrote the little book in a hot fit, soon regretted it (as any man would do whose conscience showed him in a calmer moment, when his 'respectability' returned with his repentance, that he had grossly misrepresented), and just before it appeared offered to order its suppression if the army would pay the costs already incurred, and which he was unable to bear."

"The New Papacy" fills sixty closely-printed duodecimo pages. It is carefully written, and for the most part in studiously moderate language; moreover, it contains many precise details and figures, the ascertainment of which must have taken much time and trouble. Yet, forsooth, it was written in a "hot fit."

I sincerely hope, for the sake of his own credit, that Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn does not know as much about this melancholy business as I do. My hands are unfortunately tied, and I am not at liberty to use all the information in my possession. I must content myself with quoting the following passage from the preface to "The New Papacy":

"It has not been without considerable thought and a good deal of urging that the following pages have been given to the public. But though we would have shrunk from a labor so distasteful, and have gladly avoided a notoriety anything but pleasant to the feelings, or conducive to our material welfare, we have felt that in the interests of the benevolent public, in the interests of religion, in the interests of a band of devoted men and women whose personal ends are being defeated, and the fruit of whose labor is being destroyed, and, above all, in the interests of that future which lies before the Salvation Army itself if purged and purified in its executive and returned to its original position in the ranks of Canadian Christian effort, it is no more than our duty to throw such light as we are able upon its true inwardness, and with that object and for the furtherance of those ends we offer our pages to the public view."

The preface is dated April, 1899. According to the statement in the "Toronto Telegram," which Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn does not dare to dispute, his Canadian fellow "Commissioner" bought and destroyed the whole edition of "The New Papacy" about the end of the third week in April. It is clear that the writer of the paragraph quoted from the preface was well out of a "hot fit" if he had ever been in one, while he had not entered on the stage of repentance within three weeks of that time. Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn's scandalous insinuations that Mr. Sumner was bribed by "a few sovereigns," and that he was "bought off," in the face of his own admission that Mr. Sumner "offered to order its suppression if the army would pay the costs already incurred, and which he was unable to bear," is a crucial example of that Jesuitry with which the officials of the army have been so frequently charged.

Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn says that when "London headquarters heard of the affair, it disapproved of the action of the Commissioner." That circumstance indicates that headquarters is not wholly devoid of intelligence; but it has nothing to do with the value of Mr. Sumner's evidence, which is all I am concerned about. Very likely London headquarters will disapprove of its French "Commissioner's" present action. But what then? The upshot of all this is that Mr. Booth-Clibborn has made as great a blunder as simple Mr. Trotter did. The pair of Balaams greatly desired to curse, but have been compelled to bless. They have, between them, completely justified my reliance on Mr. Sumner as a perfectly trustworthy witness; and neither of them has dared to challenge the accuracy of one solitary statement made by that worthy gentleman, whose full story I hope some day or other to see set before the public. Then the trues causes of his action will be made known.

Paragraph 2 of the "Commissioner's" letter says many things, but not much about Mr. Hodges. The columns of the "Times" recently showed that Mr. Hodges was able to compel an apology from Mr. Trotter. I leave it to him to deal with the "Commissioner."

As to the "Eagle" case, treated of in paragraph No. 3, a gentleman well versed in the law, who was in Court during the hearing of the appeal, has assured me that the argument was purely technical; that the facts were very slightly gone into; and that, so far as he knows, no dissenting comment was made on the strictures of the Judge before whom the case first came. Moreover, in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, fully recorder in the "Times" of February 14, 1884, the following passages occur:

"The case had been heard by a learned Judge, who had exercised his discretion upon it, and the Court would not interfere with his discretion unless they could see that he was wrong. The learned Judge had taken a strong view of the conduct of the defendant, but nevertheless had said that he would have given relief if he could have seen how far protection and compensation could be given. And if this Court differed from him in that view, and could give relief without forfeiture, they would be acting on his own principle in doing so. Certain suggestionos had been made with that view; and the Court had to consider the case under all the circumstances. . . . He himself (the Master of the Rolls) considered that it was probable the defendant, with his principles, had intended to destroy the property as a public-house, and that it was not right thus to take property under a covenant to keep it up as a public-house, intending to destroy it as such. He did not, however, think this was enough to deprive him of all relief. . . . The defendant could only expect severe terms."

Yet, sir, Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn, this high official of the Salvation Army, has the audacity to tell the public that if I had made inquiries I should have found that "in the Court of Appeal the Judge reversed the decision of his predecessor as regards seven-eighths of the property, and the General was declared to have acted all along with straightforwardness and good faith."

But the nature of Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn's conception of straightforwardness and good faith is so marvelously illustrated by the portions of his letter with which I have dealt, that I doubt not his statements are quite up to the level of the "Army" Regulations and Instructions in regard to those cardinal virtues. As I pointed out must be the case, the slave is subdued to that he works in.

For myself, I must confess that the process of wading through Mr. "Commissioner's" verbose and clumsy pleadings has given me a "hot fit," which, I undertake to say, will be followed by not so much as a passing shiver of repentance. And it is under the influence of the genial warmth diffused through the frame—one of those rare occasions when one may be "angry and sin not"—that I infringe my resolution to trouble you with no more letters. On reflection, I am convinced that it is undesirable that the public should be misled, for even a few days, by misrepresentations so serious.

I am copiously abused for speaking of the Jesuitical methods of the superior officials of the Salvation Army. But the following facts have not been, and, I believe, cannot be, denied:

1. Mr. Booth's conduct in the "Eagle" case has been censured by two of the judges.

2. Mr. Bramwell Booth admitted before Mr. Justice Lopes that he had made an untrue statement because of a promise he had made to Mr. Stead.*

And I have just proved that Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn asserts the exact contrary of that which your report of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls tells us that distinguished judge said.

Under these circumstances, I think that my politeness in applying no harder adjective than "Jesuitical" to these proceedings is not properly appreciated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. Huxley.

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*This statement has been disputed, but not yet publicly.

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VISITING COMRADES WELCOME.

DOWN TO WORK.

CONGRESS HAS A NUMBER OF INTERESTS TO PROTECT.

President Roosevelt is Acting the Part of the Bad Boy—Ship Subsidy, Canal, Tariff, and Other Bills Will Come Up—"National Ownership" of Junk.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The resumption of Congressional activities after the holidays will give an entirely different aspect to the city. Many of the lawmakers did not leave the region of their law factory, and others who did leave have already returned. The result is that the air is thick with talk, surmise, and information relative to what is going to happen when the whistle blows to-morrow.

It is the general opinion that President Roosevelt has stultified himself in every move he has made so far. First of all he announced that he would make no changes in the cabinet. Changes came, and while it was said that the men who got out desired to do so, still the evidence all goes to show that they got out because they could not help themselves. Now the President announces that there will be "no more" changes, thus proving that the contention that he was responsible for the changes, is correct. It is a generally accepted belief that his headstrong and vindicative nature will involve him in a series of disputes that will effectually kill him off. His attitude towards Miles is an example of what he can do, and what he constantly does do. Dewey, Schley, and Miles make a trio of formidable enemies, and the chief executive has them that way. Furthermore he has antagonized the men who train with this trio, and they are by no means without friends and support. This is a most inauspicious beginning for the new President, and those who have him in tow are fearful for the outcome. He will neither be reasoned with, nor can he be trusted to fulfill what he has promised. This is not because he is a strong, fearless and determined man, but simply because he is weak, vacillating, and jealous man, with all a weak man's hatred and desire to get even, and without a strong man's knowledge of what should be done in any given case.

During this session of Congress many convention plans are made; and much of the nominating machinery is set in motion. The Republican leaders fear for the results of Roosevelt's rash and bullying acts. They realize that he is a newspaper hero, that the newspapers gave him what fame he has, and that behind the brilliant and lengthy newspaper accounts there is a man of narrow mind, of brutal nature, of unrestrained passions, and of a shifting and uncertain disposition, a man who can never be trusted, because he is certain to make a break if his own narrow outlook seems to warrant one.

The greatest interest is manifested in the bill which Senator Mason is to introduce for the taking over of the telegraph lines by the Government. Whether this bill will be buried in committee, or will be passed, depends upon the attitude the telegraph interests will take. The principal thing is that the bankers are itching for a large bond issue. If they could only pursuade the Government to take over the telegraph lines there would be a $200,000,000 issue that would allow an enormous amount of shaving and a consequent great profit to the banks. The bankers and the telegraph companies will say the word, and what they say Congress will do.

This session of Congress will be a fat one in many respects. The Senate is to tinker the Philippine Tariff Bill, and those who have business in or with the Philippines will be on the ground to see that their business gets due consideration. The House blanketed the islands with the Dingley Tariff Bill, but this was for the purpose of giving the Senate first whack at it. The bill, as amended will probably be juggled backward and forward until it is thoroughly ventilated, and the different interests have a chance to declare themselves.

There will also be a ship subsidy bill or rather several of them. The ship builders and the ship owners have had lobbiests here since the session opened, and they are working with might and main to land a subsidy. The Eastern, river, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lake owners have been reinforced by additional persons engaged in the Pacific transportation. The Chinese trade, and the trade with the United States possessions have increased enormously, and those men who are engaged in it very naturally wish to make as much as can possibly be made. A subsidy would just suit them. There is no claim honestly made that the trade is a losing one, but a little thing like that does not disturb those who are anxious to get at the governmental nursing bottle.

It is probable that reciprocity will be sidetracked in short order. The middle West is too strong to permit its infant industries, such as lumbering, mining, steel and iron production, wood, grain, and leather, to be interfered with. The coast States naturally look to an increase of exports and imports, and consequently an increase in the carrying trade from these, and therefore favor reciprocal treaties. Their representatives will work with this end in view, as will the representatives of some inland States which are desirious of an increased export trade. The infant industries are large enough to fend for themselves on the industrial field, and are equally efficient in the halls of legislation. They will oppose any move made, and the fight will be a bitter one.

Another very opportune thing is the canal. Quite a few capitalists look to it for increased wealth, and as they must pay for all opportunities to make wealth through the Government, their representatives have not been idle. There will be some little bickering relative to detail, but this will be caused simply by slight financial conflicts that may arise between different firms. Our lawmakers will profit by all of them.

The social season in Washington promises to be unusually brilliant, despite the fact that the President is noted for the closeness and tightness with which he nurses his pennies. There is an unusual amount of wealth at the capital, owing to the nature of the measures before Congress, and millionaire will vie with millionaire in lavishness of expenditure. This, as in past sessions will be a session devoted to the highest capitalist interests. This year capital is unusually prosperous and consequently there will be an unusual parade of its pomp and richness.

"Labor" will have but scanty consideration. The A. F. of L. may have a "labor committee" somewhat larger in size than those which have graced the cold and cheerless waiting rooms in the past, but it will amount to about as much as a lighted wisp of straw would in trying to warm up the ocean.

FELL STARVING ON BROADWAY.

Starving Man Collapsed Near the Astor House.

Almost insane from starvation, a neat appearing man dropped in Broadway in front of the Astor House yesterday in sight of several hundred persons who were passing by.

The man, who later was found to be George Pelleck, thirty-five years old, strated across the thoroughfare at a brisk gait. Just as he stepped from the car tracks he keeled, picked up some newspapers which were lying in the street, reeled and fell to the ground.

The policemen who were standing near by ran to Pelleck's assistance, and when they picked him up he clutched the newspapers in his hand and began eating them.

The man was completely exhausted and when the police first spoke to him he was not able to reply. A call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, and when it arrived the physician immediately said Pelleck's condition was the result of starvation.

He was taken to the Post Office building, and after working over him for an hour the doctor said Pelleck probably was out of danger. Notwithstanding, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Pelleck declined to say anything about himself further than that he came here recently from the West, and being unable to get work, had almost starved.

SIGHT OF FOOD KILLED HIM.

Hungry Man Falls Dead When Waiter Served Him.

The sight of food set before him was too much for William Chambers, of Philadelphia. Having had nothing to eat for several days a friend took him into a restaurant and bought him a meal. As he was about to begin eating he fell dead.

Many of those in the restaurant at 1043 South street at the time were negroes and those who were superstitious became terror-stricken and fled from the place. One woman fainted.

Chambers was fifty years old and had a room at 418 South Third street. He formerly lived with his mother at 814 South Eleventh street, but she died recently.

CAPITALISTS AND POLITICIANS.

In Fall River They Are Found United in the Identical Individuals.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 22.—A trial that is likely to cause much interest here, is the case against the Barnard mill, for employing little children in violation of the statutes.

Bradford W. Davel, president of the Barnard mill, who is also chairman of the Board of Police and president of the Automatic Telephone Company, and Nathaniel B. Borden, treasurer of the Barnard mill, who is also president of the Fall River Children's Home, claim that they know nothing of the child labor practice in their factory.

The State police say they will be prepared with evidence that it was the practice of the mill to hire small children after school and on Saturdays for years whenever the factory was short of help.

An operative, in speaking of the case said: "They hired children because they couldn't keep regular help in the ring spinning room, the work went so badly. If you should mention my name, though, I would lose my job."

At the home of Rose Lapointe, the thirteen-year-old witness against the mill the girl was asked how many other children of the neighborhood worked in that room besides herself, but her mother interrupted in French and in a low voice warned her child not to tell, for it might "make the more trouble for us."

There are nine children in this family.

The father of eleven-year-old Valerie Parent, who received 22 cents for her week's work, begged that nothing be printed about the case. He didn't want anything put in the paper that might make trouble between him and the mill. He has ten children, a few of whom are able to work in the factory and help support the rest.

The mother expressed more fear than sorrow over the situtiton.

Child Labor in Illinois.

Chicago, Ill., Jan., 5.—In an incomplete report issued by Mrs. H. M. Van Det Vaart, chairman of the industrial committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Culbs, it is stated that child labor is steadily on the increase. It is further reported that at least one-third of the affidavits from parents showing that the children are four-years old, in acordance with the state laws are false. Mrs. Van Der Vaart, with others interested in the conditions surrounding woman and juvenile labor, has visited forty places where women and children are employed during past weeks and it is estimated that one-fifth of those employed are children and one-third of those below the legal age.

Box and candy factories and department stores are said to be the principal offenders as far as the employment of children under age is concerned, but the general conditions under which children have been found laboring are condemned by the women.

CHILD LABOR IN MASS.

FALL RIVER MILLS FOUND GUILTY OF EMPLOYING GIRLS UNDER 13 YEARS OF AGE.

The Children Received the Munificent Sum of 22 Cents a Week in Wages—Law Violators Prominently Connected with the Police and Charities of the City—Guilty of Same Offense on Previous Occasions.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—The case against the Barnard mill, for employing little children in violation of the statutes, resulted in the overseer of the mill, Alphonse Bouvier, being fined $50. This is the mill of which Bradford W. Davel, the chairman of the Board of Police is president, and the treasurer of which is Nathaniel B. Borden, who is also the president of the Fall River Children's Home. They claimed that they knew nothing of the child labor practice in their factory.

Bouvier, the overseer, was made the defendant in the case. His defense was conducted by H. A. Dubuque, who said that the fact that the children worked in the mill as charged by the complaint was admitted. It was virtually a plea of guilty, but Dubuque had three motions to quash, which he argued. The complaints charged that Valina Parient, Rose Lapoint and Amanda Goslin, all under the age of thirteen were employed in the Barnard mills, and received 22, 55, and 22 cents respectively for a week's wages.

Dubuque made a very elaborate argument, in which he said that it was not denied that the children worked in the mill, but the fact was that they did not work while the public school was in session and they came to the mills of their own accord and begged to be employed so that they might earn a few pennies for Christmas. They wanted separate pay envelopes and they wanted their names placed on the pay rolls, and the overseer allowed them to have their way. Dubuque read the law and argued law for a long time and there is no question but that Judge Gime was very highly entertained and instructed.

There is so much law and so many different statutes, that it looked for a while as if Dubuque was becoming hopelessly involved, and the suspicion began to grow in the minds of those who have no knowledge of the law and could not hope to undertake to put the right interpretation on the innumerable laws that there was a possibility that Dubuque was working against time and earning his money. As nearly as could be ascertained, Dubuque reached the conclusion that the laws about child labor are contradictory, irrelevant, and misleading, and do not apply to the case in question. His client had employed the children, but he could not be convicted because the laws were twisted. Any way the children did not work hard, they simply went into the mill after school closed and begged the overseer to give them a chance to earn a few pennies so they could have money for Christmas. As a matter of fact the parents of the children ought to be arrested instead of the overseer.

After the lawyer had argued the law to a frazzle, Mr. Tierney arose and said that Dubuque had been talking about the wrong section. He had not discussed that section under which the complaint was brought.

Dubuque turned upon him with an attempt at withering sarcasm and said that he was satisfied that Tierney knew more about the law than the supreme court of the United States, or something of that sort, but Tierney quietly resumed his seat.

Judge Grime said the defendant was guilty of each complaint, and he admitted that the law was somewhat confusing but still he though it clear enough to allow him to say that the accused was guilty.

Tierney was asked if he had anything to say on the matter of sentence, and replied: "We have found him, Bouvier, violating the laws before. He is in the habit of soliciting children to work in the Barnard mill, where he is the overseer. He knows perfectly well that he is violating the law because he has been warned."

This plain statement brought Dubuque to his feet. He said, "Now the facts are that these children went into the mill in December. It was warm in the mill, and it was safe, an dthere was no chance for them to get hurt by the machinery. They begged and persisted in begging for a chance to earn a few pennies for Christmas and finally the overseer yielded, beleving that he was in the right in employing them when school was not in session. They worked piecing roving."

Then Tierney was called upon to remark. "I know and Miss Halley knows that this man went out of the mill and solicited these children, and insisted upon their working for him. It was not as Mr. Dubuque says."

Judge Grime delivered his opinion as follows:

"This defendant is employed by a large corporation. The employment of children is not to be encouraged, no matter what good he was doing for the children. I believe that he knew that he was doing wrong when he employed them."

Christ's Followers in the Navy.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting at No. 150 Fifth avenue, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, of Stamford, Conn., ofter speaking of the "inadequate pay" of the navy chaplains—$2,300 a year—and the fact that they have no bureau to look after their interests, said:

"The chaplains have a real hardship in the nondescript, grotesque character of their uniforms, which is the cause of frequent humiliation and sometimes of open insult. During the review at the opening of the Kiel Canal, when the Emperor passed along the line of warships and all the other officers were drawn up on the quarter deck the chaplain of the American ship was ordered below decks, because his appearance was too grotesque to be borne. There was not a single naval chaplain in the great parade in honor of Dewey, and this was due to their appearance."

Trades '& Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

Threatens to Ruin Town.

Philadelphia, Dec., 31.—The power of a railroad corporation to ruin a town is shown in the threatened action of the Pennsylvania Railroad against this town. The town of Bristol and the Pennsylvania Railroad have disagreed over the corporation's plan to elevate its tracks through the town, running through the center of the borough and bridging five streets. In accordance with the design the company presented an ordinance to the Bristol Council. The Council did not approve of the ordinance and drew up one of its own, in which the railroad company was asked to pave some of the streets and make other improvements. This was unsatisfactory to the company and accordingly the officers notified the Council that if the original plan was not accepted, the company, inasmuch as it does not wish to do so, will not run its trains through Bristol at all. This will work a great injury.

Condition of Russian Farm Workers.

St. Petersburg, Jan., 5.—The condition of Russia's agricultural population is miserable in the extreme, according to official investigation. The report of the Imperial Economical Society says that the dwellings and food of laborers are not subject to medical or official sujervision, and that the employers are not held responsible in the smallest degree for the condition of their workers. An appalling state of wretchedness is the result.

The report instances cases where sick persons have been dumped on the highways without food or shelter, with only the chance that a passer-by might render them aid. A large percentage of accidents to laborers is said to happen to children under ten years of age, evidencing the tender age at which they are compelled to work without legal protection. It is asserted that horses and cattle are better cared for than human laborers.

The necessity for immediate protective legislation is urged in the report, which also declares that the partial periodical famines hitherto prevalent have now become general and normal conditions in Russia.

FISHING ON THE LAKES.

IN WINTER 'TIS AN OCCUPATION OF GREAT HARDSHIP.

Many Killed Or Crippled When Caught by Blizzards—Tales of Men Lost in the Storms—Poor Compensation for Such Risks.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The winter season is a period of bitter hardship for the fishermen who follow lake fishing for a livelihood. The fishermen start off early in the morning with their little dog sleds, guided only by the light from a lantern. The lake ports are full of these men who can generally be picked out because they lack an ear, some of their fingers or a foot. "Lost on the ice over night," is the laconic explanation they give when asked as to their mutilation. Sometimes a worse fate overtakes them and their bodies may turn up when the ice breaks in the spring.

It is 5 o'clock of a still January morning. The thermometer marks 7 degrees below zero. Off on the edge of Buffalo a cluster of unpainted frame houses, deep in the drifts piled up by the fierce lake winds, show signs of life. A door opens in one of them ,and in the broad lamp light appears a man, followed by two shivering dogs. The man wears over his face a white mask, with holes for the eyes. This is for protection against the icy winds.

Drawing forward a rough box sled the man twists it around and the dogs, stepping to their places, are quickly harnessed. Their owner tosses a bundle of fish lines and a pole terminating in a steel blade into the sled box, places his bait carefully in a corner, starts the dogs until the outfit is going fairly; then jumps into the box and sets his face toward the blood-chilling blackness of the lake.

After him come other dog teams, some string'ng out over the ice, others racing side by side, until by the time the sun rises one could see, if he could take in the whole breadth and length of the ice field, from 500 to 1,000 of these outfits.

He would also see many men patiently trudging on foot, but these are mere potluckers, who content themselves with the fishing three or four miles from land.

If he has had good luck at the spot where he last fished he returns there. First, he puts up a square of sail cloth which he has brought along, fastening it to two poles set in the ice. This is his camp. In the lee of it the dogs crouch, nestling close together. Their work is over for the time; the man's has just begun.

With the steel-clad pole he chops a row of holes in the ice and lets a line attached to the end of one of two crossed sticks down through each hole. This device is known as a tip-up, the term appropriately describing its action when a fish is caught. The inducement to the fish is a minnow. Before he gets the third line down the first stick waggles and then stands upright.

"Yip, yip, yip!" barks the dogs. They are interested because an occasional bit falls to their lot. Removing a squirming fish from an ice-encrusted hook when the fingers are so numb that they couldn't pick up a twenty-dollar gold piece is no pleasant job, but it must be accomplished. Hardly is this one flopping in the box sled when another tip-up performs after its kind. If the angler has had the luck to strike a school of fish, he will be kept warm—all but his hands—hustling from one line to another.

The gulls emboldened by hunger, often swoop down upon the little encampment and snatch fish almost from the hand of the fishermen, unless they are closely watched.

A hundred fish in half a day's work is considered good luck, and the man who makes the catch may pack up and go home. Then how the dogs speed over the smooth stretches! Unless checked they will take hummock ice and snow drifts in their eagerness to get home, and the hard-won load will be scattered for the gulls to pick up.

Sometimes the fisherman may fish all day and take nothing but a red lizard. Or he may have just begun his catch when a blue gray haze appears far away toward the horizon and he must up stakes and flee before the blizzard that, at one swoop, may wipe away the trail and leave him lost in the snow and ice.

Blizzards are the terror of fishermen, who will tell you stories of terrible suffering and hopeless wanderings through the blinding storm, stories of wonderful rescues and tales of men who went out and never came back; of how the instinct of the dogs has been resorted to as the last means of finding the way home. Of how this, too, has sometimes proved unavailing and the dogs have crouched whining and shivering in the drifts and whining and shivering in the drifts, refusing to move. You will hardly find any old fisherman but has some such tale to tell, usually about one of his own family. It must nees be hands men who handle the frozen lines on Lake Erie.

The wise man always carries a compass in his pocket. There was a March night last year when the weather-wise among the Buffalo fishermen looked out over the wind-swept ice; shook their heads, pulled their caps down tight and then sought shelter indoors. Those who did go out kept close to the breakwater. At various points along the south coast, some, more venturesome, or less experienced braved the storm. Ere night one of these parties was caught like fish in a net. A streak of water, a black deadline, opened between them and the shore and the wind pounded their brittle ice craft to fragments. Some of the bodies were found, others were not.

At Dunkirk, fifty miles west of Buffalo, eleven men were similarly caught. A man residing on the shore sighted them and after a number of trips with a boat all were brought safely to land.

At Silver Creek, a village between Buffalo and Dunkirk, thirty fishermen were a mile from shore when they suddenly made the discovery that they were afloat and were being driven about into the lake. They, too, were discovered by persons on shore. A rescuing party was formed, but after thirteen of the men had been safely landed the boat met with an accident in the floating ice. Before the repairs could be made the darkness of a cloudy winter night had settled upon the water. Thirteen more men reached shore in the early evening without aid.

Word was sent in all directions and bonfires lighted at different points to guide the lost in their efforts to make the land. At midnight the remaining four, by jumping from cake to cake, reached the shore, where they fell exhausted.

When able to speak they told a story of suffering seldom equalled. After hours of extreme exertion they found themselves completely isolated on a piece of ice not more than fifteen feet square.

As they watched the widening of the watery barriers around them, hope fled and the men looked into each other's faces as they waited for death. While they waited the wind veered around and set in more toward land, the open space was closed up and by one last, almost superhuman effort the sick, stiff and shivering group staggered to shore. Two died from the effects of the exposure and suffering.

And what is the compensation for such hardship? It varies from a few cents to as much as $2 or $3 a day. Or, mayhap, it is nothing but a bad cold and a frozen ear.

There are two fish companies in Buffalo which handle the bulk of the catch. Each concern handles about a ton of fish every day. They pay six cents a pound and take all that is offered.

The most important part of the fisherman's outfit is his dog-team. Some are fine fellows and well-mated; the great majority, however, are just dogs. Shaggy, disreputable looking brutes these are.

ARMY AS AN ASYLUM.

Men Out of Work Seek Enlistment As a Last Resort.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 31.—The United States Army recruiting station at No. 275 Market street closed what it termed a successful year at noon to-day, with a total enrolment for 1901 of 303 men. Captain Charles M. Truitt, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who is in charge, believes the results at the Newark branch are satisfactory to the Washington authorities. Statistics for the year show some interesting facts about how Uncle Sam gets soldiers from this section of the State.

During the year 1,104 applicants asked to be admitted to the service. On this number 801 were rejected.

One of the principal reasons for rejectment was that many of those who applied were undersized. At the office it was stated that it seemed somewhat surprising to find so many small men wanting to enlist. The minimum height for a recruit in this branch is stated in the regulations as "a fraction under five feet four inches."

Another cause for rejectment was bad teeth. A great many young men were found defective on this account. Impaired vision also prevented many would-be recruits from being accepted. By far the greater majority of those received were native born Americans, and of the number 90 per cent. were Jerseymen. About 40 per cent. were Newarkers.

The reports show that eighteen men were born in Germany, fourteen in Ireland, eight in England, four in Russia, three in Scotland, two in Canada and one in France.

Of the total accepted, thirty-one were minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, who had been received with the consent of parents or guardians.

The balance of those who enlisted were between twenty-one and thirty years of age. Over thirty-five years no one is recived unless he has served out a previous enlistment.

In the list of recruits there were forty clerks, thirty-one machinists, twenty-one hatters, eleven painters, ten carpenters, ten printers, ten teamsters, eight cooks, six farmers, four blacksmiths, three bakers, two electricians and one horseshoer. All the rest gave their occupations as laborers. The vast majority of the men who applied for enlistment were out of work at the time.

Arbitration That Does Not Arbitrate.

Springfield, Ill., Jan., 5.—The decision of the state board of arbitration in the case of the Sattley plow works strike in this city, has been rendered. The finding of the board will have no legal effect, however, as the company did not join in the request for arbitration. Recognition of the Plow Workers' union was the main question involved.

For the first time the board has discussed the question of unionism and holds that as a general principle unions are all right when "properly" managed. The board says no criticism is attached to employers for organizing for mutual benefit and can see no reason why the employees should not have the same right.

It is recommended that the Sattley company recognize the Plow Workers' union and that all old employees be reinstated as soon as possible and that future differences can be arbitrated either by the state board or by arbitrators to be selected by the company and the men.

Penal Labor Contract System to Remain.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31.—After the last of a series of conferences held between Governor Yates, the Commissioners of the State penal institutions and labor fakirs of the State Federation of Labor and the Manufacturers' Association, on the subject of contract labor in the penitentiaries, it was agreed that under the existing conditions nothing could be done at present. A decision was reached to refer the matter to the next Legislature.

At a recent conference on this subject, Governor Yates asked the Commissioners of the Penitentiaries to prepare reports for him, showing the exact status of the labor proposition as it applied to their inhabitants. These reports were to the effect that it would be impracticable to discontinue the system in force at the present time.

EQUAL INTERESTS.

IDLERS OF ALL DEGREES INTERESTED IN PERPETUATING CAPITALISM.

The Beggar Licks the Hand of Those Who Made Him—Neither Beggars Nor Capitalists Necessary to the Working Class—The Cowardly and Reactionary Slums.

However numerous the menial class may be in all its ramifications, it is not now, and was not even in the luxuriant days of the declining Roman Empire, capacious enough to absorb the whole propertiless class. The steady displacement of labor by the perfection of machinery, the concentration of capital, and a score of other causes, all of them the results of the development of capitalist production, increase the number of the propertiless people immeasurably faster than they can be taken by the class of menials. To these masses, whether they consist of able-bodied men and women, or children, old people, or the crippled and infirm, there is nothing left but to beg, steal, or prostitute themselves. The alternative forced upon them is either to perish or to throw overboard all sense of shame, honor and self-respect. They could prolong their existence only by giving precedence to their own personal and immediate wants rather than to their regard for their own reputation. That such a condition cannot but exercise the most demoralizing and corrupting influence is self-evident.

Survival of the Fittest.

Furthermore ,the effect of this corrupting influence is all the more intensified by the circumstance that the unemployed poor are utterly superfluous in the existing social order; that, not only does it not need them, but, on the contrary, it would be relieved of an undesirable burden by their extinction. Whatever class is superfluous, whatever class has no necessary functions to fulfill, must perish; this is a law that applies to the high and the low.

Capitalist Charity Breeds Beggars.

Beggars cannot even indulge in the self-deception that they are necessary to the social system; they have no recollections of a time when their class rendered any services to society; they cannot brag about their power, and force their parasitic existence upon society. They are only tolerated. Humility is, consequently, the first duty of the beggar, and is the highest virtue of the poor. Like the menials, this class of the proletariat also is servile toward the powerful; it furnishes no opposition against the existing social order. On the contrary, it ekes out its existence from the bones thrown to it, by the rich. How could it want to abolish them! Furthermore, beggars are not themselves exploited; the higher the degre of exploitation is carried against the workmen, and the larger the incomes of the rich, all the more have the beggars, to expect. Like the menial class, they are partakers of the fruits of exploitation; what could move them to put an end to that system? When William M. Tweed, the shining star of Tammany thirty years ago, was unmasked and brought to justice for his wholesale plunder of the public treasury, it was this class among the population of New York city that stuck to him to the last; he had been a generous almoner to it. Nor has the character of Tammany's "following" materially changed since then.

Parisites—Rich and Poor—Stand or Fall Together.

This division of the proletariat constitutes, strictly speaking, the slums; never yet has it shown the least spontaneity of spirit for resistance against the system of exploitation. But it is not a bulwark of the present system. Cowardly and unprincipled, it readily leaves in the lurch those whose alms it has taken so soon as wealth and power have slipped from their hands. This class has never taken the lead in any revolutionary movement; but it has always been found on hand, during social disturbances, ready to fish in troubled waters. Occasionally it has given the last kick to a falling class; as a rule, however, it has satisfied itself with exploiting and corrupting every revolution that has broken out, and to be ready to betray it at the earliest opportunity.

The capitalist system of production has given strong increment to the slums. It steadily sends to them fresh recruits. In the large centers of industry they constitute a considerable portion of the population.

WARRIOR CHRISTIANS.

Negro Preachers Want Negro Boys to Get Cadetships.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Negro Baptist ministers of Boston have issued the following proclamation:

Resolved, That the negro Baptist ministers' conference of Boston and vicinity requests its corresponding secretary to write to ministers' conferences of every State and Territory and of the District of Columbia, requesting each to send two delegates to meet in Washington on February 22, at noon, at Zion Baptist Church, to organize a national conference to call on President Roosevelt to request him to use his influence to help get our boys into academies of this country, Annapolis, West Point, and agricultural colleges. Those places are supported out of common fund of the people and money given to States; and be it

Resolved, That we insist that as American citizens, our boys must have all rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

That in asking that the black boy have equal chance at West Point is only fair, for he has fought in every war from King street, Boston, to the Philippine Islands; he also saved the Rough Riders and their colonel at San Juan Hill; in the navy he was on deck with Perry on Lake Erie, Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago.

Resolved, That all denominations be requested to take part in this conference.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF LABOR

Working Class Conditions.

New Year's day was a day of great rejoicing among the capitalists of the nation. It was "the great dividend and interest paying day of the year."

"The disbursements," so a capitalist paper informs its readers, "exceeded any previous totals;" $118,000,000 of the wealth fleeced from labor was distributed among holders of $6,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds, as the last quarterly payment of 1900. There was no discontent or dissatisfaction on the part of the stock and bond holders, who received their "share" of the plunder with unfeigned delight. a fact that was reflected in a bouyant stock market immediately afterwards.

What was the condition of the working class on that same day: was it one calling for an outburst of joyous emotion? Was it as eminently satisfactory as that of the small class of capitalists—about one and one-half per cent. of the population which thrives by despoiling the worker?

An infinitesmally small fraction of the working class shared in the distribution of funds by firms and corporations or else had their wages slightly increased on that day. Both of these facts were largely nullified however, by the greater fact that the funds mentioned were distributed with an eye to results; as an investment that would be repaid many times through enhanced labor; while the wage increase were not at all in proportion to the extra labor and hardships required, this being especially true in the case of railroad employees.

The actual condition of the working class was well illustrated in the dispatches from Pittsburg and in the reports of and propositions relating to charity organizations. In them there can be found little cause for rejoicing.

The dispatches from Pittsburg announce that the 200,000 workmen of Pittsburg and Allegheny county, engaged in the iron, steel, coal and glass trades will receive the same wages for the new year as for the last. It was also intimated that the wages of the 20,000 employees of the Carnegie mills may be reduced during the year. This intimation, following so closely upon the determination of the Steel Trust to equip its plants with improved labor-displacing machinery, is likely to be a stern reality within the next few months.

Pittsburg is the dominant factor in the trades mentioned. Other sections of the country interested in the same industries follow its lead in all matters appertaining to them. So that the decision to keep wages stationary, and possibly reduce them in at least one very important industry, affects not only the numbers given, but millions of others besides.

During New Year's week a new charity was proposed, a charity that shows the widespread destitution which exists in New York city, together with the urgent necessity of doing "something" to abate it before it becomes dangerous. The object of this new charity is to systematically collect "the wastes" of the rich and distribute them among the poor. It is said that the leavings from the tables of the wealthy together with their discarded clothing would sustain many a destitute family in comparitively "refined" circumstances. Such a proposition and such an arguement would have met with a severe reception a decade or two ago, but such is the debasing effect of poverty upon the working class to-day, that it not only passes unrebuked but is seriously entertained.

During New Year's week many "charity" workers, stimulated by the inauguration of the "reform" administration, renewed their futile attacks upon New York tenement houses. According to some of them the spread of consumption in these tenements is positively appalling. This is due in no respects to faults of the families inhabiting them, but to damp and unsanitary conditions. Other buildings are structurally bad, making cleanliness and health impossible. Attention is called in this connection to the large number inhabiting basements and even cellars. Bribery keeps the profits of the landlord intact and makes improvements impossible.

The cause of conditions giving rise to the proposed charity and tenement house agitation are directly traceable to the capitalist system. Low wages and unemployment make it impossible to secure the necessities of life to the extent and in the manner that decency, health and happiness require.

This is well shown to a very great extent, in the reports of the lying-in Hospital.

5,757 patients were treated. The average wage earned by their husbands was $28.26 a month, or less than one dollar a day. Of this amount the greatest portion was expended in rent, while 70 cents a day remained for the support of the family.

THE HUSBANDS OF 1,006 APPLICANTS WERE OUT OF WORK!

Other facts of similar import may be dug from other charity reports. Those given above are typical. They clearly show the tendency of working class conditions.

There will be no genuine, permanent New Year's rejoicing for the working class until the advent of Socialism. They will continue until then to bear the hardships, while the capitalist class enjoy the plums.

Two Flies With One Clap.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan., 4.—Through Pat Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburg district Andrew Carnegie has donated to the widows and children of the Port Royal mine disaster the sum of $2,000. The capitalist press is remarking the new departure of Carnegie who as a rule does not give to "charitable" purposes, and are lauding him as a "friend of labor."

VICE-PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

"Socialism is a failure," said Mr. Samuel Gompers, Vice-President of the Harmony body that Hanna is President of, as his great, fourteen-cat-power brain throbbed and rumbled beneath the capstones of his Corinthian brow. "Socialism is a failure. What chance does it offer to a man of my abundant abilities to make a living? Labor is the source of all wealth. Let us be reasonable, then, and when we want wealth go to labor, Organized Labor, as I do. This is not a mere formula that I lay down. It is the ripe result of thirty long years spent in going to labor for the source of all wealth."

This is what Mr. Gompers said when you translate his English into the common tongue of every-day life; and the bodies he has in tow, that are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle," looked admiringly while they paid their dues to him.

Samuel was sitting before his study fire, thinking out some new pose whereby he could get his picture into the papers again. He had discarded the eye glasses, through which he sees with difficulty, but which give him additional chances for publication and impressiveness, and he had allowed his one lock of alteria hair to fall in artistic negligence over his left ear. Samuel was in a happy mood for he was admiring himself. All had been going well with him, and as he was accustomed to measure the growth of the labor movement by his own increasing girth, he had good cause to be content. He practised a few new folds of stern solemnity on his somewhat susesque countenance, and then he lapsed into a slumberous languor. But he was still happy, for he was thinking of Gompers.

Suddenly in his dreams he arose and stood on his dignity in order to increase his height. He needed all he had, because standing in front of him was his new playfellow, bedfellow, co-worker, and equally great man, Grover Cleveland, with whom peace on earth good grub to the committee was to be brought about.

Gompers stirred in his chair, and through the room there echoed and re-echoed, in hesitating and mournful cadence, a sound as though an irate cyclone was administering condign punishment to a wilful and headstrong baby cyclone. This was to appearance only, but in reality Samuel was advancing to meet the ex-president.

"Crove," he said, "how is you?"

He threw a great deal of affability into his tone, because even to inferiors the great "chief of the American labor movement" could be kind.

Cleveland bowed reverentially, and tried to sit on a chair. It was no use, so he sat on a sofa; but it almost necessitated a shoe-horn to make him fit. Gompers looked upon this with just a tinge of jealousy, because he saw, before him a greater man than he.

"Vell Crove," he continued, "Haf ve any monumental voirks to do in the cause of humanity to-day? Haf ve kot to spend ten or fifteen minuits of our time in settlin' the var beteveen gapital and labor?"

"Yes," said Cleveland, "The Amalgamated Order of Bystanders have made a requisition on our services. They wish to know whether or not they have a right to watch a procession in which they have cause to believe the horses were not shod by union labor."

"Coitenly not. I decide that without leaving my seat. The Amalgamated Order of Bystanders will have their charter refoked if they done it."

"I thought as much. Then the International Association of Commuters wish to know whether they can cross on a ferry when there is evidence that on the same boat a man is eating non-union peanuts?"

"These, is treasons," yelled the chief, taking another imaginary rise out of himself in the chair. "They cannot. I vill reorganize them in a speech that I could not deliver before the Ancient Order of the Sons of the Revolution in Hell's kitchen."

"Anticipating your just decision, I have so ordered it. There is a last question for the benefit of Labor. The Second Story Workers wish to know whether they can handle non-union goods?"

"They carnot. I vill fine them."

"Ah, I am glad to see such a singleness of spirit between, or rather I should say among us, because I can never bring myself to believe that you are but a single individual. Now Capital must have done something for it. Grindstein & Company, diamond merchants, wish to know, whether, in the face of the demand among the poor for their goods, they will be allowed to reduce wages so as to bring them within the reach of more persons. They have on hand a large number of seventy-two carat stones, which they will sell by the peck or bushel, but they cannot do so as some persons in their establishment receive as much as two dollars a day. Now if they could compromise on a twenty per cent. reduction, to be restored when men's ears grow on their chin, they believe that industry would be helped, and that steady employment at fair wages would help their employees more than irregular employment at exorbitant wages."

"Ve must look at those from a peeness standpoint. I vill not see Grindstein cut wages. Howeffer, I vill demant ten per cent. advance, and so vill gompromise on a forty bercent. reduction. That vill be goot for all concerned, and both Capital and Labor vill be satisfied."

"Yes, that will be very good, very good, indeed. It will give the men ten per cent. advance, and the firm thirty per cent. reduction; the former on a price that never was, and the latter on the price as it is. Now the second thing to settle is, can the Employers' Association persuade its men, through you, do do something for labor, by voting for the candidates of the Employers' Association?"

"Coitently nod. But I vill sent oudt a coicular letter, threatening with refocation of the charter any younion that introduces politics by daring to vote for the candidates of any party excepting those of the Employers' Association. We vill keep bolitics oudt of the younion, because they engender hard feelinks beteveen Capital and Labor. No bolitics."

But the very arder and vehemence of his feelings awakened him. There was no Cleveland present. The room was dark, and the bottle was running down to zero. The great leader shivered slightly, but warmed again when he thought of how, even in his dreams, he had set right the conflict between Capital and Labor.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The Co-operative Movement.

On the last day of the old year, figures were issued showing that the aggregate capitalizations of industrial consolidations in the United States during 1901 totalled $2,800,000,000, while the capitalizations of companies not consolidated exceeded $1,100,000,000.

For the three years in which "Trust" making has been so actively in vogue the total capitalization of industrial consolidation alone is $6,500,000,000.

The total valuation of the products of 183 of these consolidations in 1901 was $1,661,295,364.

These figures are especially significant at this time, owing to the revival of the English co-operative movement in New York city, a movement by which a few unscrupulous schemers hope to thrive upon the labor of others, and which, as a consequence, is likely to be regarded with favor by the same ilk throughout the entire country.

According to the argument of these schemers the working class has but to spend its wages in the stores of the co-operative movement and the factories in which to make the products required will be possible of erection. In other words, the amount that the working class spends in consumption will enable it to capture the machinery of production and cause the collapse of the trusts.

It is pointed out in this connection that in England the co-operative movement last year manufactured and sold products of the value of $46,000,000.

As the working class receives at most but one-fourth of what it produces, it can be readily seen that its ability to capture the machinery of production through the co-operative movement is almost nil, as it must live while spending that one-fourth.

Under the circumstances the co-operatives, traveling at the "high" rate of development exhibited by the English figures, will be as old as, if not considerably older than, Methusalehm, when they acquire the 6 1-2 billions of industrial capitalization in this country.

The co-operative movement is bound to result in disaster in this country. The comparatively backward development of capitalism in England, renders the chances for the success of such a movement more numerous. But in this country, with its superb department stores and its trust-system of production, such a movement, admitting its ability to secure capital, is bound to fail.

In this country, the capitalist corporations organized into the trust-system have made competition impossible by securing control of the source of supplies. By controlling these natural resources of the country they have been able to prevent competition even where the requisite capital was to be had in abundance.

Admitting all that the advocates of "co-operation" claim for their scheme, what chance have they in the face of such conditions? None whatever.

There is only one co-operation for the working class. That is at the ballot box. There, through the seizure of the public powers, and in keeping with justice and evolution, the machinery of production can be made collective property—the property of the great and powerful working class. In a word Socialism.

Reform of Common Tools.

A Germantown man has recently invented an instrument for affixing stamps on envelopes. Into this machine fifty or a hundred stamps are put, and by a simple movement of the hand each envelope is made ready for mailing, and the nuisance of either licking the stamp or else of wetting it upon a sponge is done away with altogether. The inventor proposes now to turn his attention to tools of every sort—to shovels, picks, carpenters' planes, ploughs, brooms and what not. "Every instrument of labor," he said yesterday, "is built on unhygienic principles, and is a relic of barbarism. To use these tools requires an attitude in which the shoulders are bent and the chest contracted—an attitude that deforms and stiffens the figure. Now I am going to invent a lot of tools that will be used so that each stroke of work will be a benefit to the health. The chest will be broadened, the shoulders will be kept erect, the lung power will be increased. In other words, by my invention labor will become a gymnastic exercise, and will beautify instead of disfiguring the human form. It will be hard to make such tools as I have in mind, but I have my principle to work on, and I have faith. So, I am sure to succeed in time."—Philadelphia Record.

Couldn't Make a Living—Killed Himself.

Samuel Brinholtz seventy years old, of No. 150 Rivington street, shot himself in the hallway of No. 143 Norfolk street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and died in a few minutes. Osia Gritz, a distant relative of the old man, who lives on the floor above, heard the shot and running down stairs stumbled over the old man's body. He called for a policeman, but before an ambulance could be summoned the man was dead. He had shot himself through the left breast. One penny was found in his pocket.

Brinholtz, who lived alone, came to this country from Austria a year ago. He had tried to earn a living as a candy peddler, but could not support himself.

THE "HONEST" FARMER.

IN NEBRASKA HE BREEDS WOLVES TO GET STATE AND COUNTY BOUNTY.

It Pays Better Than Raising Hogs—One Man Raised Over a Hundred Wolves Last Year—Total Bounty is $4 for Each Wolf.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan., 5.—The large number of claims coming into the State Auditor's office for bounties on wolves and coyotes has led to the discovery that some farmers and ranchers in the western part of the State have gone into the business of breeding those animals for the bounty market.

In one instance a man was found to have raised more than one hundred wolves last sumer from several animals he had trapped and penned up for that purpose. Other cases were unearthed where from fifteen to sixty of these animals had been reared. In October and November they were killed and their scalps presented for redemption at the office of the County Clerk of each county.

The State law authorizes the County Clerk to pay $3 from the county fund for each coyote or wolf scalp presented, and he certifies the fact to the Auditor, who pays $1 additional. Four dollars for each wolf or coyote pays better than hog raising, and the "honest" farmers have turned their attention to this industry.

The law was passed years ago when the wolf and coyote were the great foes of the cattle and sheep men. In the last ten years $150,000 has been paid by the State alone as bounty.

The Legislature of 1899 appropriated $60,000 for the purpose. Of this amount $45,000 was immediately demanded by holders of old claims. The remaining $15,000 was gone within six months, and when the last Legislature appropriated $15,000, it was at once swallowed up by holders of old claims. There are now on file with the Auditor claims aggregating $25,000, and by the end of next year this figure will be doubled.

These figures indicate that instead of being killed off the wolves are now increasing. The explanation is now simple.

What makes the State authorities the angrier is that there is nothing to prevent a man from running a wolf ranch if he desires to, and with the market unlimited and the price fixed at a very renumerative figure, the business presents opportunities that attract capital. The only drawback is that a man must wait for his money.

The law says that the State shall pay $1 and the county $3 for every scalp with two ears and the face down to the nose, and makes the County Clerk the man who, when proof is presented within the State, certifies to the number. In the less densely populated parts of the State, where the wolf and the coyote find their habitation, the office of County Clerk is not so renumerative that the occupant may not be tempted to assist in the enterprise in the matter of certification or if he has any qualms about his oath, he may be careless as to how the scalps are disposed of after he has passed them.

Auditor Weston says that in one case to which his attention has been called the County Clerk threw the scalps out of his window after he had received them, and they were again picked up and presented to him. This could be continued until physical exhaustion set in if thought wise.

The certificates on file in the Auditor's office show claims ranging from one to 103 wolves with many men down for sixty in a bunch. The result will probably be a recommendation from the Auditor that the State pay all the pending claims and repeal the law.

COMRADE HENRY JAGER WINS.

The Bond He Was Placed Under to Keep the Peace Declared Null.

The S. L. P. has given the Capitalist Class, together with some of its officious officials, another black eye; and it has done so again with the very club—the capitalist courts—that was used against the Party.

Comrade Henry Jager was arrested in September for speaking at an open air meeting of the egg-candlers, then on strike against one Goldstein. This employer had taken out an injunction against the strikers, and on those papers, Jager, who is not a member of that union, but an S. L. P. man was arrested and Magistrate Cornell bound him over to keep the peace. The bond was $500. The egg dealing capitalist, his policemen and his Magistrate thought that would end the business. It didn't. The S. L. P. took hold. It appealed from the Magistrate's decision and the appeal has been sustained. The bond is declared invalid, the doings of the court below illegal and Comrade Jager is again absolutely free.

Steel Trust to Mine its Own Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—The United States Steel Corporation has arranged to produce its own supply of coal in the Pittsburg district by the development of 50,000 acres, worth approximately $10,000,000. The work of development will be started at once by a subsidiary company, the National Mining Company, of which President Thomas Lynch of the H. C. Frick Coke Company is the head.

The National Mining Company will open its first mine in the Pan Handle fields, fourteen miles from Pittsburg, in the Charities Valley, where 7,500 acres of coal property will be developed. Contracts have already been placed for the electric hauling and other modern equipment, and this first mining plant is to be in operation before the end of the year. Other properties will be started during the year.

The Steel Corporation plants in this district, aside from the Carnegie Steel Company, consume about 3,500,000 tons of coal annually, and the operation of the National Mining Company is designed to supply this need.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

The miserable routine of endless drudgery and toil, in which the same mechanical process is gone through over and over again, is like the labor of Sisyphus. The burden of labor, like the rock, keeps ever falling back on the worn-out laborer.

FREDERICK ENGELS.

DUE PRAISE TO CAPITALISTS.

The telephone and telegraph companies of the land are contributing a big chunk of evidence in justification of the uncompromising stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party on the subject of "Nationalization," and, correspondingly, these companies are contributing a big club to cudgel the hollow pates of the "Reformers" with.

In presenting the Socialist argument, the final point reached is "public ownership," seeing, moreover, that what is to be owned publicly is the mammoth modern machinery of production, whose very nature precludes public ownership by partition, the public ownership meant is collective ownership, that is, ownership through the Government. The top-heavy "Reformer loses sight of all the preceding links of the Socialist argument. He catches on to the last link only, and he sets up the cry of "Nationalization," or be it Government ownership, and is satisfied with ownership by "Government," whatever that Government may be. "Hold on!" calls out the Socialist, "not so fast! Ownership by the capitalist Government is not Socialism. Such ownership is only intensified capitalism; and what is more one set of capitalists may themselves set up the cry so as to dump upon the people and make the people pay for plants that have become useless. Socialist Government ownership must, therefore be preceded by the victory of the Working Class, which means the overthrow of the wage-slavery system of production, that throws on one class the burden of toil and vests in another the privilege to enjoy." Of course, the "Reformers" forthwith begin to call the Socialists names and they are joined by the schemers, who perceive that the Socialists are onto them. It is a common experience that rats trapped show their teeth. The present movements of the telephone and telegraph companies prove all this.

An inventor, Marconi, by name, has been making experiments in message-sending upon a system that would turn all the telegraph and telephone plants into so much junk. He claims his invention is on the point of perfection. Inventors are apt to be sanguine folks. The conduct of the telegraph and telephone companies, however, justifies the belief that Marconi is not dreaming. Threatened with absolute ruin—that is to say, with the club of exploitation that they now hold shriveling in their hands—what do these companies propose? They propose that the Government purchase the prospective junk, and they propose to compass their aim to the tune of "Nationalization." In other words, they propose to exploit the growing Socialist sentiment with the aid of the fool "Reformers" together with the train of schemers who are always attracted by "Reform."

This instance of capitalist "Nationalization" is the most glowing and, therefore, the most valuable. Wags have said that Jay Gould alone had done more for Socialism than all the Socialists combined. Stripped of its nonsense, the saying has much truth in it. No Socialist, nor all of them put together, can furnish the facts upon which Socialism rests. That work must be performed by the Capitalist Class. That class IS performing its work to perfection in America. Not only does it furnish the facts upon which Socialist economics rest, not only does it furnish the facts upon which Socialist sociology rests, but it is furnishing the facts upon which Socialist tactics are banked and with which to rout the "Reformers" and the "Imitators." It is furnishing the facts that dictate an unswerving adherence to the Class Struggle as the only means for the Socialist Movement to escape being ditched and plucked, as the only means by which to triumph.

QUIBBLES AND INCANTATIONS WILL NOT STEAD.

The more thoughtful of the capitalist heads, both in the land and this city, indulge in no giddy school girl hilarity over the election and inauguration of the Low Administration in Greater New York. They are glad, no doubt; but their gladness is toned down by their knowledge of the under currents that brought about the overturn of Tammany, and the installation of the present regime. Their knowledge misgives them that the Low victory may be a transient phenomenon. They do not so much apprehend a reaction, in the direction of Tammany, as a progression in a direction that suits them least of all. Their mind misgives them that the economic forces that at the last election, threw up a Low capitalist-to-the-handle Administration, may, at a future and not remote election, throw down this and set up an Administration of the class, that, in the late electoral battle, only served as food for cannon. In the language of the New York "Evening Post," the soberest of capitalist organs, the Low victory is explained in this sentence:

> "Public administration has been left to the hap-hazard audacity of politicians. With all their official waste and extravagance and plundering, the resulting high taxes have been submitted to by merchants and bankrs, on the tacit ground that it was cheaper to pay than to take time from their own business to bring about a reform. But these conditions are now changing. Commercial opportunities are narrowed, comparatively, and a leisure class blessed with public spirit is increasing. As the returns on capital fall, men of means are compelled to look more closely to economy in public affairs. A whimsical economist has attempted to make out a law of municipal morality rising as the rate of interest declines. It is not wholly fanciful. Americans have been too absorbed in pursuit of the numerous and glittering prizes of private business to give as much attention as they should to municipal business. But they are now turning their minds that way more resolutely than ever before. It is almost a measure of self-defence. They cannot afford any longer to be swindled and robbed, and comfortably to say, 'Hang the expense!'"

This explanation is an admission. It evidently is not intended for profane eyes. It is a denial of the anti-Socialist language that the "Post" habitually indulges in. It is an admission that its anti-Socialist language is mere matter of routine. If, "the returns on capital fall"—as the "Post" admits—how must not the case be with that ever increasing class who have no capital? Their earnings must and do fall too. If a falling of the returns of capital has finally had for its effect to force the Capitalist Class to retrench in the matter of the luxury of hired politicians, and themselves become the politicians, is it less likely that the Working Class, driven by a steady falling of earnings, will similarly come to the conclusion that they should forego the luxury of carrying the idle Capitalist Class on their backs? Is it less likely that the Working Class will decide that it is about time to dump that parasite class,—just as the capitalists dumped the parasitic Tammany Hall, and for the identical reasons?

Surely not. And the "Post" so understands it. And so understanding the case, it tries to palsy the revolution with quibbles and incantations. In its closing passages on the change of Administration, the "Post" says:

> "Better men in office are, in fact, the good old Anglo-Saxon remedy for abuses in office."

No doubt "better men in office" is the remedy. So was Cromwell a "better man in office" than Charles I.; so was the Continental Congress, that met in Philadelphia in 1776, "better men in office" than the British Crown and Parliament. When a class has come to realize that its income is falling, and it has got tired of that, and it has discovered the trick, it, indeed, forthwith proceeds to put "better men in office."

Nor will such quibbles as "better men in office" set the approaching Revolution a-woolgathering; least of all will such incantations as the Anglo-Saxon myth paralyze its limbs. "Better men for office" are at this very time being drilled throughout the country to bounce the Low class.

HE IS NOT LIVING IN VAIN.

It looks very much as if Andrew Carnegie has decided not to live in vain. His $10,000,000 "donation" to the Federal Government was, as recently shown in these columns, a demonstration of the turpitudinous character Capitalism and its Government had finally reached; his numerous "benefactions" in the shape of libraries have helped mightily to demonstrate the "bread and circus" powers, with all that that implies, that Capitalism exercises; his gifts of organs to churches, at the very season that he was riding roughshod over his workingmen, have pointed out how Churchianity holds the place of the spaniel to the Capitalist Class. All this would, it should seem, be contribution enough by one man to the stock of facts from which to proceed to wind up the accounts of a Social System that produces such social leprosy. But Carnegie evidently is not satisfied. He has just contributed one more valuable fact to the stock of facts needed to enlighten the masses.

At Port Royal, it will be remembered, a shocking mining accident occurred recently. Accidents may happen "in the best regulated families." It is a known fact, however, that these mining accidents are no "accidents;" they are of too frequent occurrence, and are due to the criminal neglect of the Companies. It is also known that, every time a batch of miners are thus slaughtered, despite the fact that they have been piling up wealth for the Company, they are themselves paupers, not because of extravagance on their part, but because of the smallness of the share that they are allowed to retain from the fruits of their own toil. When these miners are killed their widows and orphans become destitute. Finally, it is well known that such a shocking state of things exists only by reason of the traitorous conduct of the officers of the United Mine Workers. These officers, a veritable Organized Scabbery, have all along done the dirty work for the employer. It is with their aid that the rank and file have been kept blinded to their own interests and power; it is with their aid that the employer has thriven while the miner pined, and widowhood and orphanhood plus destitution was the periodical visitation that fell upon the families of the men of the pick and lamp. All this has become so well known, especially through the agitation and education spread by the Socialist Labor Party and its economic wing, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that the rank and file of the miners have become a less and less docile being in the hands of the Organized Scabbery, and the Organized Scabbery is fast losing its hold. Such a development is not a pleasant one for the Carnegie or Capitalist Class to contemplate. Something must be done to re-instate the scurvy crew of the Labor Fakir officers of the Miners Union in the good graces of the ill-starred rank and file. Now, then, that "something" Carnegie has hastened to do.

In the closing days of the year Carnegie donated $2,000 to the widows and children of the victims of the Port Royal mine disaster. But how did he make the donation? Direct? No! He picked out that local limb of the Organized Scabbery that the rank and file of the miners were fastest "getting onto," he picked out the notorious Patrick Dolan, the President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district as his intermediary. The $2,000 are to reach the widows and orphans of the Port Royal victims through the hands of that Labor Fakir, who more than any other human being in the district is responsible for the widowhood, the orphanhood and the distress, generally, that the $2,000 alms are intended to relieve.

Who will say that Carnegie is living in vain? Who, in other words, will deny that Carnegie's donation materially helps to confirm the correctness of the S. L. P. tactics that the path of the emancipation of the Working Class lies over the prostrate bodies of the Organized Scabbery, these being but hired men and outposts of the Capitalist Robber Lord?

Who ! ? !

PENNY HONEST, POUND DISHONEST.

With a great blare of trumpets Lowism announced that Mayor Low, before his inauguration, disposed of his holdings in Companies that he thought could "come in conflict with the City Government." Had Lowism stopped there, or had Mr. Seth Low, with his usual mock-modesty, abstained to go into the details of this "act of civic virtue," one would have been left to conjecture, and the "pestiferous Socialist" would have been deprived of a fresh set of facts to photograph Labor-fleecing class of politicians with. But Lowism was no more gifted with wit in this instance than in others; and as to the matchless Seth Low himself, he could not do violence to his natural dullness. The one and the other went on to specify the holdings in question, and the amount. The former turn out to be banking and trust Companies, and, as to the amount, it is given at "nearly $1,000,000." With these facts the conclusion becomes inevitable that Low and Lowism are "penny honest, pound dishonest."

Mr. Low is a multi-millionaire. Take one from many millions, and there remain many millions less one. What of the others? Are they in cash or silver plate, locked up in safe-deposit vaults? Certainly not. The capitalist does not live who has any such figures in cash. They are not multi-millionaires because they hold many millions in money; they are multi-millionaires because they hold multi-million-powers to squeeze the marrow out of the working class. Their "millions" are a fiction. These are not things in existence: they are things in prospect. Capitalists are said to be millionaires when their "holdings" give them the power to squeeze from the working class an amount of wealth, which reduced to dollars and cents, would be equal to the interest that millions, set out at interest, would bring in. These "holdings" are paper: certificates, bonds, stocks, etc., in industrial and other concerns. What of those millions remaining in Mr. Low's hands? If he disposed of "nearly $1,000,000" on the ground that they could "come in conflict with the City Government," then it must follow that those other and remaining millions do not "come in conflict with the City Government." And this is just the idea that Low and Lowism mean to convey. That idea, is, however, a piece of capitalist, or Low and Lowistic chicanery.

That Mr. Low holds "holdings" in concerns situated outside of the city, and whose interests could not, accordingly, "come in conflict with the City Government," may be granted. That they are for one moment. As a holder in elevated, traction and other concerns in this city, his "holdings" are legion that come directly in conflict with a City Government, such as he pretends to have inaugurated. Such a City Government means a Government in the interest of the whole people. Now, then, the overwhelming majority of the city residents are workingmen. The interests of the workingmen are to retain what they produce in those elevated, traction and other concerns. If their interests are safe guarded, Lowism would starve, and the Lows, that is to say, those now holding fat political jobs, would have to greatly retrench on their style of living. When their terms expire they too would have to starve,—or work, which is the same to them. Low and Lowism propose to do no such thing. They will see to it that the powers their "holdings" give them to fleece the workers be not impaired. As members of the Government they have never-before-equalled opportunities to guard these their class interests. Hardly a proposition will come before them to act upon that will not, if decided in one way, promote the interests of the workers, and if decided another way, promote the interests of the holders of "holdings." How the decisions will be may be judged by the array of military men that have been appointed to posts dealing closest with workingmen.

By ostentatiously disposing of "holdings" worth $1,000,000 and holding fast to, and lying low about, "holdings" worth many more millions, Mr. Low has imitated the chamber-maid in the story, who religiously and ostentatiously placed on the mantle-piece the copper her mistress dropped on the carpet, but quietly pocketed the $5-bill left on the table.

Joseph, the cook to whom Vanderbilt gave $30,000 for three months' work, is dead, and his sauces and methods are dead with him. It is not recorded that Vanderbilt ever loaned him to the Salvation Army, though Vanderbilt favors the handout given by the Army. Joseph was brought to this country to attend to the indigestion of higher patrons, and he did it at $10,000 a month. He was one of the necessities that the genius of capital needs in its business.

Missionaries are protesting against Chinese hatred of foreigners. It is indeed strange that the Chinese do not love the foreigners, especially after the missionaries have done so much to make them popular. Had it not been for the missionaries, China would not have been looted so soon, and would not have its customs, religion, ideas, and habits, implanted deep through long centuries, insulted, condemned, and reviled. China must learn to revise the bible, and place in it this: "Forgive your missionaries."

Bishop Potter says that "Prohibition is an impudent fraud." The Bishop doubtlessly knows, from his experience in the prohibition towns on Cape Cod, that nothing can keep him from drinking when he wishes to drink.

Al Adams, the policy king, says that $72,000 in money and bonds was missing from his safe after the late raid. That is another evidence that the reformers made a clean sweep.

The machinists' strike in Chicago and San Francisco has not yet been settled. This is the only "victory" that remains to the I. A. M.

For some reason known only to himself, Sir Edwin Arnold writ a poem on the ratification of the Isthmian treaty. The form is what makes one certain in calling it a poem. The matter leaves a doubt in the mnid. Some of the lines state:

"Here on this ridge I do foresee fresh birth.
That which is disparted I shall bring side by side.
The seas shall sever what the hills did divide.
Shall link in love. And there was joy on Earth,
For some reason, known only to him-
While England and Columbia, quitting fear,
Kissed and let in the eager waters there."

If Sir Edwin was driven to it by any person or persons unknown, or if he slipped a mental cog or two and had not recovered when this was done, he could be forgiven. However, if his only excuse is that he needed the money, then he should not be forgiven, but should be severely spanked with an illustrated edition of the "Light of Asia."

The Supreme Order of Acorns is wroth because no political oaks have grown from them. The members even go so far as to say that Seth Low has not been as much of a "reform" mayor as he might, because none of the Acorns has received a job. They went into the campaign to act as a purifying agent, a sort of a patent political washing powder that would cleanse the city. They worked hard, but they have not worked Low.

Senator Foraker, who gives an excellent and chronic imitation of a human megaphone, is chasing Senator Hanna around the ring and yelling things at him. Foraker is determined to break Hanna's influence, and as a first step Foraker seeks to defeat him in his attempt to be returned from Ohio. Both Foraker and Hanna have their aprons spread for the presidential peach and, consequently, both are jealous of each other. The fight, so far as it has gone, shows little else than that both of the respected senators are expert in "seeing" men.

The holiday consideration of raffling was carried in Milwaukee into the courts, but the notice was material rather than moral. The butchers proceeded against certain saloon keepers, because the raffles made too deep inroads upon the Christmas turkey trade.

Many members of Tammany Hall demand the exile of Richard Croker, because, as they assert, his "absenteeism" is responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party in the last election. The chances are that there will be a revolt, a rearrangement of the lines, the formation of a new series of fences, and then Tammany, the same old Tammany that it must continue to be until knocked on the head by the Socialist Labor Party, will once again hold the reins, but with Croker missing.

An up-state editor has just been sent to an insane asylum because he wrote an editorial in which he claimed that he was nothing, God was nothing, and therefore he was God. The editor should be kept away from New York or else Willie Hearst will confine him in the editorial page of the "Journal."

Roosevelt, during the coming Summer, will take a Western trip, and among other places he will visit the Lick observatory. He was doubtlessly attracted by its pugnacious name.

The news of the continued rescue and unrescue of Miss Stone, the female missionary in whom a crowd of bandits invested, continues unabated. As a topic to fill space it is almost as good, though not quite as reliable, as forecasts on the weather.

Political and Economic.

The New Orleans "Times-Democrat" points out the interesting fact that the Northern states cannot "point the finger of scorn" at the Southern states in the matter of disfranchisment. Arkansas, which is about to adopt a disfranchisment amendment, has about 39,000 persons who would be affected. Connecticut, which has but half the population of Arkansas, shuts out 22,000 voters because they are illiterate. California, a western state which has stood high in the graces of those who protested against the disfranchisment of the negro, has 34,000 persons who cannot vote, because they cannot read. Congress is to consider the matter of cutting down the representation of those Southern states which have disfranchisment clauses: The "Virginian Pilot" remarks in a discusion of the whole matter:

"The International Socialist Review," which is neither international, socialist, nor a review, seems to be approaching its final resting place. During its career it has demonstrated that a man of endrance can spin a very small idea out to intolerable length. This is what the editor did. Now, though he has not snapped the thread of his idea, he has snapped the thread of his readers' patience.

"The Montgomery County Reporter," Dayton, Ohio, says in an editorial: "Capital cannot afford to antognize labor and the latter certainly will not antagonize capital if treated fairly." This is the paper that the Kangaroos boasted of having captured. We doubted the truth of the assertions, but after the above exhibition of trades union economics and intellectual acumen, honesty, sincerity and knowledge of what is best for the working class, we cannot but admit that the Kangaroos have the paper from patent inside to scab advertisements.

The "Nebraska Independent" commences an editorial thus: "The editor of the 'Independent' often smiles as he thinks." The thinking of the editor of the "Independent" is enough to make anyone smile.

The "Times" on December 31st published some figures relative to the status of industry in South Carolina. The purpose of the article was to show that there had been a gigantic increase in goods to both "capital and labor" between 1890 and 1900. It is true the number of factories increased, there was a marvelous gain in the amount of new values produced, and the number of wage workers employed almost doubled. But there is a story that the "Times" does not tell. It is that in 1890 the average wage was $240.29. In 1900 it is only $196.44. This means a decrease of over 18 per cent. In 1890 the average product was valued at $1,401.27. In 1900 it fell to $1,220.49, a decrease of about 13 per cent. This latter is due to the cheapening of the commodities produced in South Carolina, and to the wholesale introduction of child labor. If the workers of South Carolina make a record during the present decade equal to the record of the decade past, they should make a move to better their condition by demanding that chattel slavery be re-established, or else they should arouse to the condition in which they are, and take the control of government into their own hands, so that they may not be robbed of what they produce.

CART BEEORE THE HORSE POLICY.

It has been observed that a feature of revolutionary days is that nothing is taken for granted; everything, however "time-honored," is summoned before the bar of society, and there made to justify its existence. Obviously, the present generation is going through such days. To-day even punctuation has to be discussed. Little wonder that matters of greater weight and import are up again for examination. And it is right they should be. Among these, the question of the role played in great social issues by physical force is being debated. The subject has been brought up by the English organ of the Social Democracy, now also called the "Socialist Party," the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald." The stand taken by that paper may be summed up in the following summary passage taken from its argument

> "The medieval guilds were respected because they were combatants. They were armed. The modern labor unions are despised and scorned because they are non-combatants. They are unarmed."

In two articles—one entitled "The Socialist Camp Can Be No Adullamites' Cave, (DAILY PEOPLE, Nov. 17, 1901, and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Nov. 23, 1901), the second entitled "A Case in Point" (DAILY PEOPLE, Nov. 23, and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Nov. 30)—we pointed out the error of the "Social Democratic Herald" and its party in ignoring, and failing to keep its eyes riveted exclusively upon the Class Struggle, upon the class interests of the Working Class. The error then exposed was a fundamental one. Not so fundamental, but equally grave from the tactical standpoint, is that papers' attitude on the question of physical force or arms.

To say that the guilds were respected BECAUSE they were armed, is like saying that a man lives BECAUSE he has clothes on. Sure enough he would die of exposure if he were not clad, but it is equally sure that he would die if he attended to his clothes only and did not know what clothes were for. Corpses also are clad. The arms that the guilds equipped themselves with were but a manifestation of something else, without which their arms would be idle. That something else was the class-consciousness of the guilds. And that it was that rendered them an object of respect and fear. In other words, what rendered the guilds the power they were was KNOWLEDGE, the knowledge of their class interests. The were saturated in that.

Now, KNOWLEDGE is, par excellence, the "tyrant," the "autocrat," the "boss" that freaks rave against and poltroons hate with deep, malicious hatred. KNOWLEDGE is no flapdoodle: it is assertive, imperious. Accordingly, it will resort to all available means to assert itself. KNOWLEDGE, once in possession of the guilds' minds, armed itself, not because arms were an abstract necessity, any, more than a certain class of arms, but because arms were the only words that the feudal lords understood and argued with. A test of this view and a proof is the fact that the guilds cared nothing for the form and everything for the essence of their class interests, and this, in turn is proved by the circumstance that the guilds (oncoming capitalists) however ready they were to prostrate themselves before the feudal lords, never allowed these to man the guilds, or the guilds to be administered by "guild-lieutenants" of the feudal masters.

A further test of this view—a test that will simultaneously puncture the attitude of the "Social Democratic Herald" regarding the cause of the labor unions being "despised and scorned"—is this question: "Does anyone believe that the International Cigarmakers' Union has ceased to be "despised and scorned" by the capitalist lords since its Tampa locals armed themselves and fired upon and drove out of town the Resistencia cigarmakers, who were on strike against their employers? The question need but be put and the theory of the "Social Dmocratic Herald" drops, and in dropping tells the tale of the reason why the labor unions are "despised and scorned." These Gompers unions—these unions, of whom the party of the "Social Democratic Herald" in convention assembled at Indianapolis, July, 1901, officially declared that they were "to-day nobly waging the class struggle"—are "despised and scorned," not because they are unarmed, but because they are utterly class-unconscious, so class unconscious that they can be regularly turned into mercenaries for the class that oppresses them, shooting as well as voting in its behalf. What renders these unions "despised and scorned" is IGNORANCE. Nor can the requisite KNOWLEDGE to either vote or shoot ever be imparted from the quarter that pronounces the monkey-shines of pure and simple unionism a "noble waging of the class struggle."

It were idle to inquire whether, indeed, physical force has "always solved great issues and would ever do so in future." Such discussions are barren. No sane man would recoil before the idea of taking up arms if a crisis should arise requiring such exercise of force, and rather give up the Socialist Republic than cannonade away the obstructions that could not otherwise be removed from its path; nor would any good man rather give up the Socialist Republic than forego the exercise of force in its establishment if such force is unnecessary. Certain, however, it is that, whatever the future has in store—whether a catastrophe or a love-feast, or whether a cross between the two—, the ultimate issue depends upon a sharply marking of the class lines. Whether the ballot, or the bullet, or both will be needed, certain it is that the proper direction can be imparted to neither except by that unflinching system of education that the Socialist Labor Party alone imparts.

To now talk about "arming" is the veriest placing of the cart before the horse.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know that I have at last found a flaw in Socialist reasoning?

UNCLE SAM.—If indeed you did, you could get a pension from any of our colleges; they are all looking frantically for a flaw in Socialism; they have discovered a score of them from time to time, but they have had to abandon them. The flaws lacked the essential qualities of a flaw. They proved each of them to be strong links in the chain mail of Socialism. He who should find a real flaw is a made man.

B. J.—Well, I did!

U. S.—Let her rip; what is it?

B. J.—Socialists want to abolish capital, isn't it?

U. S.—(hesitatingly)—Well?

B. J.—Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of universal poverty. There would, true enough, not be any of the shocking contrasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will move forward only—

U. S.—(Applauding enthusiastically)—Well said!

B. J.—Wasn't I right? Is not that a fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not frequently happen.

U. S.—I applauded your last sentiments: "Civilization will not move backward; its course is forward only." But the premises you start from are all wrong.

B. J.—Wrong!

U. S.—Yes, wrong. We just had two glasses of prime applejack—

B. J.—Prime they were. Shall we have another?

U. S.—Not just now; they were fine, tasted good, did us good—

B. J.—(Smacking his lips)—And no mistake.

U. S.—Now, then, suppose some man were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies instantaneously under painful convulsions and in great agony?"

B. J.—I would tell him he was talking through his hat.

U. S.—And suppose he were to proceed to take out of his pocket a bottle labelled "Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and howl himself out of life?

B. J.—I would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejeck," but probably it contained strychnine.

U. S.—Suppose, now, that man were to say, "I call this 'applejack.'"

B. J.—I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud.

U. S.—You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine in applejack.

B. J.—(looks up with surprise.)

U. S.—It is not capital that constitutes that lever of civilization you speak of; it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby co-operative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all without arduous toil.

B. J.—Isn't that capital?

U. S.—No, sir. That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital," and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery. It strips concentrated machinery and production and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilizing and beneficent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

B. J.'s (eyes open wide.)

U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy capital: i. e., the form of private ownership of the modern and concentrated machinery of production.

B. J.—I now see.

U. S.—Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and hail every progress of the sciences that causes production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, i. e., more and more co-operatively.

B. J.—Then they are all right!

U. S.—Whoever atacks Socialism by giving the name of "capital" to the very thing Socialists favor and promote, either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strychnine man who calls his staff applejack, he indulges in deliberate misrepresentation.

B. J.—That makes me a Socialist.

U. S.—So is every honest man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital is machinery of production put to bad use. Socialism aims at freeing the machinery of production from that Old Man of the Sea—Capitalism.

B. J.—Let us all give a helping hand!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

In Re Label.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—In the conclusion of the manifesto issued by the Toronto S. L. P., there is a false note struck. The first note of the accord is correct—but in dissolving the harmony, the awkwardness of the logic runs into a dissonance.

True it is that the label is a useless weapon. But the thing is to point out correctly why it is useless.

It is useless in the S. T. & L. A. today because of the lack of numbers. The label in the S. T. & L. A. has "its future before it." In the Pure and Simple Union the label has outlived itself as a weapon of and for the working class, because the principles of the Pure and Simple Unions had to drive the label into the capitalist camp. The Pure and Simple label has no more future as a weapon for the working class.

If we were to apply the reasoning of the manifesto's conclusion to all slogans, declarations, manifestos, platforms, movements, and to the tactics, emblems, etc., thereof, why every raison d'etre would be lacking.

Because the ballot has been misused, abolish it? Because the machine is abusing the working class, abolish it? Because errors are made on linotypes, abolish them? Because a proofreader slips over an error, abolish him? or better, abolish proofreading?

Why, no! The use of the label may not be permitted to be abused. Therein lies the secret. The S. T. & L. A. label is no Pure and Simple label. Any more than Arm and Hammer S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. button is an A. O. U. M. or any other capitalist button. Would Toronto advocate the abolishing of party buttons, because various Kangaroo lobsters wear an arm with the radish button?

A (MIDDLE CLASS) ALLIANCE MEMBER.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 30.

In Memoriam.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As secretary of Branch 6th Ward, Allegheny City, I have the sad duty of informing you of the loss to our branch of one of our most worthy members, Comrade Wm. E. Gallagher, 110 Taggart street. He took sick on Thursday, December 19th, 1901, and on Tuesday, December 24, at 2 p.m., he died. The funeral took place from the home of his sister, Mrs. Corbett (110 Taggart street, Allegheny), December 26, 2 p.m. Many of the members of our Branch and Section Allegheny County, attended the funeral.

H. Morgan.

Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 29.

Prosperity Fiction Knocked Out By Misery Fact.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—On last Christmas day over a half of million starving workingmen and women in this country were given a dinner by the different charity organizations. In St. Louis an attempt was made to feed several thousands, but there was not enough food to go around. Those who were so fortunate as to get at the first table got rabbits and a blessing, those at the second table got the bones of the rabbits and a blessing, those at the third and last table got the smell of the bones and a blessing.

Why is it that a great many of the working class must depend on the charity organizations for a so-called Christmas dinner?

Because under the present system the capitalist class plunders the workers out of four-fifths of the values that they create. It is done this way: Labor power applied to raw material produces all new values. For an illustration: Labor power applied to the raw material, wood, will produce a chair or a table; when applied to iron it will produce stoves or machines. In short, labor adds to those raw materials a greater value than they had before such labor power was expended upon them. These values belong to the class that owns and controls the machines—the capitalist robber class. The capitalist divides these values into two parts. A large part which goes to the capitalist as profits, and a small part which goes to the workers as wages. It is to the material interest of the capitalist class to get as much of the values created by labor as they can; and it is to the material interest of the working class to get as much of the values they have created as they can. As a rule the working class go out on a strike when they want a larger part of the values they have created, but they are not always successful, because they voted the political power into the hands of their masters.

Between the capitalist class and the working class, there is the middle class; the small skinners, the very small manufacturers, the lager beer saloonkeeper, the man with the one horse shoe repair shop, the two-by-four storekeepers. All of those who have a peck of potatoes or a pint of molasses or a pound of cheese to sell, and all the other small skinners of the working class. The material interest of this class also is to get as much of the values created by labor as they can.

The different material interests of these three different classes mentioned above find their expression in political parties. As a result we find the Republican party, a political organization, whose object it is to get control of the machinery of government to protect the material interest of the capitalist class. And whenever that material interest is in danger, i. e., whenever the workers go out on a strike to get more of the values they have created, then the capitalist class never hesitates to call the machinery of government to its aid, in the form of a policeman's club or a sheriff's rifle or a court's injunction to force the strikers into submission. Every official act of the Republican party has been in the interest of the class it represents—the capitalist robber class.

On the other hand we find the Democratic party, a political organization, whose object it is to get control of the reins of government and advance the material interest of the middle class, which is to overthrow the big capitalist class, so that it, the middle class, may become the only and dominant robber class.

Last but not least we find the Socialist Labor Party, a political organization, whose object it is to capture the machinery of government for the working class, and use that machinery of government to advance the material interest of the working class, by making the means of production and distribution the property of the working class, so that they may work them and get all that they produce. Then there will be no idle capitalist class to live off them. Then they need not depend upon the charity organizations for a Christmas dinner or any other dinner. Then they need not run any chances of getting the bellyache by eating pestiferous rabbits.

Do you vote for or against your material interest?

HENRY J. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.

Law, Order and Justice in Denver.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—District Judge F. T. Johnson, who is on the bench since September, 10, has undertaken to purify the city. The first reform he undertook was to investigate an attempted bribery of a Grand Jury. W. W. Anderson fired several shots at Tammen and Bonfils, proprietors of the Denver "Post," a local yellow journal. Anderson was charged with assault and attempt to kill, and was tried three times. The first and second trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury, and on the third trial he was acquitted. While the jury was out on the second trial, Tommen and Bonfils with the aid of the court and other officials attempted to bribe the jury, to bring in a verdict of not guilty, but without success. The jurors on the contrary exposed the scheme. The parties connected with the bribery were :H. H. Tammen & Bonfils, proprietors of the "Post," W. J. Thomas, Police Judge, Robert Schrader bailiff in the Criminal Court; William Sadler, captain in the local Fire Department; District Judge Mullen, who sat on the bench during the second Anderson trial, found all those connected with the bribery "not guilty." But the judge succeeding him, F. T. Johnson did not hold the same views as his predecessor and ordered a special Grand Jury, to investigate the bribery cases. The names of the special Grand Jurors are: W. J. Trimble, W. F. Sperry, Robert Baker, J. W. Sander, R. M. Cameron, Charles Goe, Charles S. Fister, E. B. Amis, M. L. Smith, Phil. Hoffman, W. J. Derheimer, P. K. Marcom. The result was that the Grand Jury indicted Tammen, Schrader, Thomas and Sadler. These persons are now held under $2,000 bail for the Criminal Court.

The next step of the Judge was to "suppress gambling," which has been in vogue here for the last two years in violation of the Statutes of Colorado. This second investigation resulted in thirty indictments against gamblers. They are now all under heavy bail.

The next step was "investigate" saloons, disorderly houses, drug stores and also the offices of County Treasuer, County Clerk, County Commissioners, and Clerk of the District Court. The result was sixteen indictments most of them against proprietors of drug stores for selling liquor without a license. The others were against gamblers that had been overlooked. There was also an indictment found against F. L. Kemp for violation of the election laws. There were also indictments against saloon-keepers and proprietors of houses of ill fame. All were held under bail. The County Commissioners and other county officials escaped with a censure. They had been drawing high or double fees or making unauthorized expenditures. Yesterday, the jury returned eleven more true bills but against whom, was not made public at present. In the aggregate the Grand Jury has found seventy-two true bills up to date. Also a Lexow committee has been formed to investigate the local police and fire department. One fire company is stationed in the City Hall which is a massive stone structure and was recently almost destroyed by fire. It seems as if the political office holders of the West, do not lack in neglect of duty and desire for boodle behind those of the East. The police department has gone so far as to issue orders to prohibit any wage slave, who has no particular business in the aristocratic section of the city to stay away from there. It seems as if the workers are mere trespassers on this planet.

W. P.

Denver, Colo., Dec., 29.

That British Shanghaiing of American Citizens to Fight the Boers.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Hearing that the Consul in this place had a copy of THE PEOPLE sent to him with the contents of the Steamer Milwaukee case, that shanghaiing that I wrote about, and being also informed that he sent a note of protest to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, because of its being so severe an attack, I take pleasure in sending you a condensed record of the case which I with difficulty obtained, as I think it may be of use. I have further heard that the S. S. Milwaukee is under $10,000 bond for trial which is soon to take place in New Orleans.

The doctor who gave evidence against the 31 men here, was put in jail for his services, as he could not produce a diploma showing that he was a certified doctor. He in turn sued the company for $5,000 damages, for defamation of character. From this I think that there will be some fun soon at New Orleans, and that everything will be exposed.

S. L. P.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 16.

[The record referred to as enclosed in the above letter is a broad-sheet document containing the names of the 31 American citizens who were shanghaiied, the offense each was charged with, the dates of lodging the complaints, the Judge before whom they were tried, the come up in New Orleans.—Ed. THE judgment in each case, and the sentences. The document is certified. Same will be published in these columns when the case, which nothing brought about but the DAILY PEOPLE, aided by the alert S.L.P. man in Natal, will PEOPLE.]

For "Daily People" Fund.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed you will find $14, to be placed to the credit of Special fund as per circular letter of September 3rd, 1901. This money was raised for the DAILY PEOPLE by two lady comrades of the Party, Mrs. H. E. Friel and Mrs. H. B. Stamper, who, desiring to assist the only workingman's paper in America, pieced and raffled a quilt with above results. When the revolutionary spirit begins to take possession of the workingmen's wives the Socialist Republic cannot be far distant. Wishing the DAILY PEOPLE and its noble staff a merry, merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year, I remain as ever,

Yours for our class,

H. B. STAMPER,

Wick Haven, Pa.

A "Document."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Every member of, every sympathizer with and agitator of the the S.L.P. should procure a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" of December 21. Call the attention of all those "me-too-socialists" that say "we stand for the same as the S.L.P.," to the letter of Henry D. Lloyds to 3rd Asst. P. M. Gen., asking them to explain what is meant by evolutionary socialism. All new members of the S.L.P. should read the 10th National Convention report of the S.L.P. They will have an altogether different idea of the Party; that is my experience.

Sympathizer.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 26.

Social Democracy; its Strength and Weaknesses.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The Social Democratic party can never bring about Socialism in our day or any day. Those advocating, as "Justice" says, the taking advantage of this point and that in the old capitalist parties and forcing concessions from the bourgeoisie by what we term the balance of power theory to day, is a fallacy that is apt to mislead many, who themselves think they are thinkers on Socialism. Suppose you apply it to every day actions and see how erroneous it is. For instance, two men of business in the same line of commerce, one of them is getting the trade to himself, and to the detriment of the other. Will the one who is gaining ground say to the loser, Come and indorse me? In other words, he, the gainer, will not ask to be indorsed. He knows his opponent will not indorse him, for it means death to the weak. Instead of asking his indorsement, he will gradually consume him, as the trust typifies.

It is only the consciously weak, or the trickster, who will ask or accept indorsement. The Socialist movement is not and can not be weak or tricky, and succeed. Perhaps weak in numbers like an acorn, but strong in its purpose when placed on fertile soil making many acorns as good as itself. If a party indorses you, they will expect to have some of the fruits of victory. What, pray, is the share of a capitalist politician? Is it not exploition? At least certainly not Socialistic fruit. Then, how, is this a quick way to power?

A man or organization should know its power of superiority, consequently, satisfied to stand alone, wanting no compromise, or indorsement, from its opponents. It sees victory ahead. But if it is not sure, it will dicker with any thing in sight. That shows ignorance of its cause, or no faith in it. It does not know or believe in its own strength and is itself uneducated. And why should we put ourselves as individuals, who are weak into hands which are no stronger or apparently no better versed than ourselves? The strength of purpose in the S. L. P. is far-reaching; it gives strength to its members, and the Social Democratic party is weakening to its members. Society, we say, is tottering to its grave in a capitalistic sense. Knowing this we try to educate ideas into others, so as when the change comes it will not be as a flood in the night while all is asleep. The S. L. P., acting as watchman, calls on the populace to awake, and speed to a place of safety before it is too late and we are all engulfed in the ensuing ruin. The Social Democracy acts like those who think the flood cannot or will not come, and in consequence only try to arouse the people to bring a change by force of humanity, and not through evolution, apparently saying, "It might come and you will be safe." That is the conclusion an ordinary man who thinks will come to. And he will say: "I can postpone this a while longer," expecting the unexpected, which means destruction. They say "Socialism in our day" the same as if you could force the system to change its course. You can not; it will run to a head, then break and gradually like a boil settle back to normal conditions again. We say the boil is now ready to break, and we believe in having the necessary remedies and appliances ready to use when it occurs.

Is it not for the people to say when evolution takes place. All they can do is to be very strict after the change occurs.

The Social Democracy thinks it can scheme to bring the change by taking advantage of a weakness of some party in numbers and explaining to them that the two can combine, one taking certain things, the other the rest, as if the system was now running in order only requiring a change of detail to accomplish perfection—making change after change until complete, or in other words thinking it can fool the people into Socialism by trickery, as a magician would. That would be all right if it was not an evoluting principle they worked with. But this change is coming any way, and it is only in kind of change it can be effected. You can't fool the people into a change until it is ready to take place, for if you do you will fail in your purpose. And then they will become suspicious and return to the old fold, not looking your way again, if any other subterfuge is offered. That was well shown by Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass. The expectation of the people was not realized, so they desert him and the Social Democracy. Yet how could he accomplish anything? The organization behind him was composed of so many different elements. No matter where he went, or what he did, he would conflict with some one's views, consequently he must stand still. It made no difference what he did. Defeat was his heritage, because he was elected by a mass of humanity who wanted anything from capitalism to Socialism, so where could he start or finish? That is "Socialism in our day" theory illustrated. Imagine an invading army of soldiers each regiment insisting on its views being carried out, and also saying: "Let us fight side by side with the enemy, and in that way conquer them." This is literal indorsement, but is it practical? "No," you say, "but we may have friends in the ranks of the opposing army, who will help us." This is a true Judas expression. Friends, indeed, who will shoot you down on sight. Friends, who are worthy to be called such, would soon come over to your side if they see a manful and honestly determined effort of yours to conquer a great wrong, but the best and only practical way to get these friends is to capture them. That is the S. L. P. mode of procedure. We capture by education. Our prison house is the man's brain and it is a staunch structure when the material is reasonably sorted. But if the prison house is not properly constructed for our use, we try and remodel it.

Not saying we will use it any way. We educate first and if the man wont, he is the loser. For evolution will go in spite of him, mowing down all obstructions in its way. It is first necessary to bring evolution by succession. What good would a ship be if there was no water and it required men before we could have locomotives, so also what good is a vote or voter if he don't know what he is doing? He may know his needs and could use them if given him, the same as the ship could use water. But that don't say he knows how to get it. A man is in want of food to eat, but if he goes up in a balloon to get it he will starve. He may say this is easy, just as the Social Democrats say, "Ain't our way the easiest?" But he is going away from what he is looking for, so it is with the voter. He may be looking for Socialism, but he won't find it by going to a party that brings him in touch with the very thing he is trying to avoid, which is capitalism. And that is what the indorsed party must do to fulfill its pledges to the one who indorsed it.

And always remember a rotten apple in a barrel of good apples will make a barrel of rotten apples; while one good apple in a barrel of rotten ones will not improve the others, but spoil itself. Where can the Social Democracy expect to go with its mixed up mess of voters, everyone pulling his own way as though they were all rulers? We know it is Socialism we want. But if every one has his views of Socialism worked out we would be where we are to-day for such Socialism is capitalism. Then how mix up this mess? The S. D. P. will fuse and fuse, but will never become solid; it is always a changeable molten fusable mixture ready to mix with anything that will increase its vote or bulk, and that is not the condition which means enduring strength in anything known. It is an anarchistic idea with them, that all that is necessary to bring a change to the masses is to put out of power a certain party, and put in a new kind. That is what the anarchist seems to be striving for, when he kills a ruler. But you see how it works? Just giving you another of its kind to rule. A difference of ruler means a difference of kind only. So how can you expect to accomplish any good by this fusion? This being so, it is only a trap; and after the people are trapped once they will know it as a trap, as well as you. First teach your people the want of Socialism. Then you will need no fusion. They will be a unit to stand behind you, and get it. You can't say to a man this is good for you, and force him to take it, and make him satisfied. But after you have the majority thinking your way for the good of the many, you make the few accept it whether they will or no. But don't try traps or tricks. That has been done so long, the people are suspicious, and can't see any good in anything. We must first get their confidence as Christ did, as well as any leader must, but it must be by honesty. The change of political designation to an office holder, whether it be S. L. P. or Rep., is of no consequence, so long as the people know what they want and how to get it. Then the official, no matter what the name, will represent the people. To-day you are divided as workmen into hostile camps, with traitors and fools among you, giving their advice. The traitor leading you knowingly into the hands of the capitalist system, while the fool leads you into it because he can't see but the surface of things, and tries to make himself as appearing great by airing his own stupidity to the class he is intending to fight, the capitalist. Consequently acknowledging to the capitalist class: "Here am I, a shining light among the workmen; I know nothing, as you can see by my mouthings, so then how much less must my fellow workmen know when they follow me?" Then why claim surprise at the capitalist being in control when such conditions exist? The Social Democracy is that fool of silly sayings by which the capitalists have gauged the Socialist movement. But the traitor who leads in that fray deserts with his expressions of "fight capital with capital." As we have so often seen illustrated. Those traitors hold peace conferences with the capitalist fleecers to see if there are no means whereby they can compel the worker to submit to arbitration, which means to submit to being forced by law to work for nothing if the fleecer demands it. These with many more are the traitorous actions of the capitalist Labor Lieutenants in the pure and simple unions of the A. F. L. But the indominatable S. L. P. is composed of determined men who will battle to the end and destroy those fool agitators of the Social Democracy, and expose those traitor misleaders of the simple rank and file of organized and amalgamated working class dupes termed trade unionists. Thus the S. L. P. will present to the capitalist class a solid wall of conscious competent proletarians driving into the ground all ignorance of the capitalist system of exploitation, destroying the structure and erecting in its place the solid principles of the S. L. P. in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Gardner, Mass., Jan. 1.

From Section New Haven.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Section New Haven celebrated New Year's by opening its new headquarters, S. L. P. Hall, 349 State street, with a successful sociable, consisting of a concert of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and a 25 minute address by Comrade Lesch, followed by dancing until 1 a. m. The Section has had up to the present a somewhat precarious existence as at the time of our national house-cleaning in '99 this city was as strong Kangarooically as the worst part of the country. The Section was composed largely of altegenossen cigarmakers who outnumbered other craftsmen at a ratio of about 8 to 1, and when they were told to keep up with the bandwagon or go 'way back, the reorganized Section contained only 3 cigar-builders and not one of those expelled have since been admitted to membership. All indications point that at this time many of them could be induced to re-enter the fold but their actions still show them not up to the standard of Socialist education required by new members by the Section. Prompted possibly by the knowledge that Section New Haven had rented a headquarters more publicly situated, and was going to put up a stronger fight than has been waged heretofore, the Multi-beers are also branching out. They have rented quarters within a stone's throw of ours, and speaking yesterday to one of their members I asked if Beer and Singing were to be divorced from politics; but I was told that just at present the room would be used for committee purposes, and branch meetings. If that is a fact and my information is true a hall-bedroom will be large enough, for signs of disintegration have been visible in their organization for a year past.

The leaders have hard work keeping up appearances, for the members are suspicious of one another. About 50 of them are working in one cigar factory and they claim to have serious grievances. Efforts have been made to remedy them, but through distrust the men cannot be got to work together, and if the same spirit prevails in their branches to the extent that it does outside, their last chapter will be looking for their address before the gubernatorial election next fall.

When Section New Haven, S. L. P. re-organized we had 18 members standing loyal. We have increased our membership somewhat, but have been held back by the removal of a number of our best workers who were forced to look for employment elsewhere. We have taken part in four elections, city, state and national and will go into another this spring.

And with a united effort on the part of our members we cannot but make a better showing from now on. Arrangements are under way for a series of combined entertainments and lectures and we will hold sociables galore.

By reason of our small headquarters on Grand avenue and our numercial smallness our efforts toward raising funds were principally by drawings and small picnics, but with our present quarters capable of seating 200 people and a more prominent thoroughfare and reduced expenses, our prospects are bright indeed.

Our regular Section meetings are held 2nd and 4th Sundays at 10.30 a. m., and headquarters are open every evening, and Sundays from 9 a. m. until late in the evening.

All members visiting this locality are cordially invited—349 State street, up three flights—if hall is not open the organizer's address is 17 Wooster Place, 5 minutes walk. With New Year's greetings to the comrades everywhere and hoping that the present year will add still more strength to our movement and dignity to our Party.

Section New Haven, S. L. P.
per Ern Oatley, Organizer.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5.

In Memory—Comrade William E. Gallagher.

At a meeting of Branch Sixth Ward, Allegheny City, Pa., Section Allegheny County Socialist Labor Party, January 2, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of our Friend and Comrade, William E. Gallagher, who was taken from our midst by a short period of illness of pneumonia on Dec., 24, 1901 at 2 a. m.;

Whereas, the loss sustained is still heavier to those who were nearer and dearer to him; and

Whereas, William E. Gallagher was one of our faithful co-workers for the emancipation of our class from the thraldom of wage-slavery and his life was a standard of emulation for his class; therefore be it

Resolved, We the members of Branch Sixth Ward, Allegheny, of Section Allegheny Co., Socialst Labor Party, in regular session assembled, recognize our duty toward the members of our class and continue to strive for the accomplishment of the Socialist Republic. Therefore let us take up the work with renewed zeal, so that the struggles of our departed comrade shall not have been in vain; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed comrade and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and our Party Organs and spread on the minutes of the Branch.

H. MORGAN,
R. W. EVANS,
J. C. DAILEY,
Committee.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't you see? The Social Democracy has made no kick at its party members' accepting political jobs from a capitalist politician in San Francisco: it has even defended the act. Don't you see why they must now be furious at Gompers for taking a post under Hanna in the Harmony Committee? This act of Gompers' puts the Social Democrats in a cleft stick. If they keep quiet, the S. L. P. will have fresh opportunities to lash them; if they object to Gompers, they condemn their own conduct in San Francisco. Such are the wages of sin.

T. V. P., DETROIT, MICH.—You must not lump them in one. The adversaries of the S. T. & L. A. are of two sorts, and the two don't make a happy family. One sort opposes the S. T. & L. A. because the Alliance endangers their bread and butter. These are the barnacles of the Labor Movement: the Organized Scabbery proper. The other sort is made up of the "intellectuals," that is to say, the ash-barrel refuse of professionals. These hate the S. L. P. because they found out that no ash-barrel intellectualism will satisfy the Party and they were fired out. Neither set may be put in line with many others who have their misgivings as to the wisdom of the S. T. & L. A. move, but are not animated by either of the above sentiments. Experience will teach both them and the S. L. P.

J. R. H., FALL RIVER, MASS.—No instance comes to mind where Robert Ingersoll took the ground expressly against Socialism. Instances, however, are numerous of his having taken the ground for Capitalism. He favored a "reforming" of it; some new papering, and fresh plumbing in Capitalism, but Capitalism always. He represented in that a certain school of "Evolutionists," who idealize the Beast in Man. We are not aware that he was ever challenged to a debate on Socialism.

J. O' F., ABINGTON, MASS.—1st: The sentence as it appeared in print in the DAILY PEOPLE, is correct with regard to the last word, to wit:

"No sane man would recoil before the idea of taking up arms if a crisis should arise requiring such exercise of force, and rather give up the Socialist Republic than cannonade away the obstructions that could not otherwise be removed from its path; nor would any good man rather give up the Socialist Republic than forego the exercise of force in its establishment if such force is UNNECESSARY."

"Unnecessary," as appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE, is the right word there; "necessary" would have been wrong: the sentence would then have had no meaning. The argument being that discussions, at this season, whether armed force will be needed or not, are barren, it is shown in the sentence that no sane man (however peacefully inclined) would reject force when found NECESSARY, and that no good man (however bellicose) would insist on force if found UNNECESSARY.

2nd: As to the third word, "man," is preferable to "men." But that was a purely and quite innocent typographical error. "Man" is more elegant than "men," in that place and was so in the copy; but "men" neither spoiled the sense nor was ungrammatical. The really bad typographical error in that article was the fourth word "should." But that escaped you. It should have been "would," and the correction will be made for the WEEKLY. "Should" at that place gives the sentence, or the idea in the sentence, a wrong twist.

3rd: As to the closing sentence in the article "Living in a fool's paradise," DAILY of December 13, to wit, "He who lives in a fool's paradise will most assuredly 'limit his vision' to that class," your point is well taken. That was a bad typographical error. It would not hurt Socialists, but it would confuse non-Socialists. The copy, just taken out of the bundle for December 13, 1901, reads: "He who lives not in a fool's paradise will most assuredly 'limit his vision' to that class."

P. P., NEW HAVEN, CT.—And suppose the S. L. P. were "to drop the economic movement altogether." Do you think that settles the whole business? You seem to think so. What, for instance, would the S. L. P.'s attitude be in sight of such a betrayal of the working class interests as that committted by the International Union of Cigarmakers in Tampa, where they served the Capitalists as deputy marshals to beat down the wages of the striking men of the Resistencia Union? Should the S. L. P. keep quiet and thus become particeps criminis? Or should it ring the note of protest? If it did the latter, do you think "the Party's troubles" with the Organized Scabbery would be avoided?

H. S., NEW YORK.—Guess not, provided you don't use obscene language.

P. W. K., WHEELING, W. VA.—Father McGrady's parallax may be taken from his obsequious attitude towards Archbishop Corregan. Corregan's reference to the Pope implied that the Pope had spoken "ex cathedra" to the believers on Socialism, and that they had to accept his words as infallible. McGrady showed that the Pope had not so uttered himself. Indeed, none but the veriest numskulls could continue in the Catholic Church if the infallibility dogma were put to such a strain. Now, then McGrady stopped short.

S. T. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—Such a thing is possible as a union abstaining from being run for the benefit of some capitalist or other, and, in so far, being economically at least quite near the class-conscious line, and yet split up its vote among the capitalist parties. But the union, whose officers cause it to do what the cigarmakers, the miners, the railroad brotherhoods, etc., do, cannot possibly be expected to act politically otherwise than it acts economically. It is for that reason that the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party leaders are with their feet in their mouths when they call such labor leaders political scabs. These labor leaders do on the political no different from what they do on the economic field. Now, then, on that economic field the Social Democracy declares officially that those labor leaders are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle."

T. B., YONERS, N. Y.—Party divisions within the S. L. P. end at the frontier. When you see any such divisions carried beyond the Party frontier, you are not dealing with an S. L. P. man.

Y., NEW YORK.—The label of the I. T. U. is a scab label. It is plastered on the Beaumont outrage.

J. E., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The man who pronounces the S. L. P. a liar should need no further punishment than to be seen by the crowd. His face must be all the indictment one can want against him.

M. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Of course, there can be referendum without Socialism. Switzerland has the referendum, and has it not also wage slavery flourishing on its hills and in its valleys? Moreover what is an election for officers but the essence of the referendum? On election day in this country the question is regularly referred: "Do you like capitalism, with its wealth for the idlers and the rifle-diet for the workers, to continue? If you do, vote back the Democrats or Republicans into office; if you don't, vote them down." So we have the referendum here; and surely we have no Socialism. The capitalists answer the above question of course in the affirmative; they want capitalism to continue and vote accordingly. And as to the workingmen, do they answer the question otherwise? So you see the referendum is not an automatic [illegible]; it is not the mystic thing that the referendum quacks make belief.

J. B. S., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Did you see on last week's count in the indictment against the "Volkszeitung"? We shall now give you count No. 2 to prove it a corrupt concern. It published capitalist political advertisements.

T., NEW YORK.—Can't tell what makes the "Sun" so venomous against Schley. Principle surely is not the reason. If we knew the connection between "Sun" stockholders and the "Naval Ring" we would know the exact reason for the "Sun's" attitude.

C. T. Z., ALTOONA, PA.—Send the other copy if you think the subject matter is not stale.

P., BOSTON, MASS.—Had been informed, just before receipt of your communication, that "Schnellenberg," the name of the questioner on page 26 of the address on "Socialism vs. Anarchism" is a mistake, and that the man's name was M. Rizmann. Shall keep it in mind and have the correction made in the second edition. Can't explain how our first informant fell into that error.

T. O., NEW YORK.—What are you talking about! The pure and simple unions and the Organized Scabbery do not dominate the Kangaroo Social Democracy? How comes it that the Kangaroo press has not had a word of denunciation for the Tampa outrage committted by the Intrnational Cigarmakers' Union? How comes it that press has not a word of denunciation for the "check-off" system iniquity perpetuated by the International Typographical Union in this very city? etc., etc. They are dominated absolutely by the Organized Scabbery. There is no middle way. Either the political movement must dominate the economic and thereby keep it pure, or the economic movement must dominate the political and corrupt it.

M. W., NEW YORK.—So far as is known in this office, A. Keep is in Franklin, Pa.

A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Your lecture will be published; if possible next Sunday.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—By all means. Fall to. A history of the shoe trade and its fakirs will make a good pamphlet.

"CONSTANT READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The copy of the news item you call attention to shows that the mistake originated in the composing room. The word "Negro" is written in the heading of the copy as clear as day; there was no excuse for making "Widow" out of it. The mistake might have been spotted in the proof by the proof-reader; but to do that an intensity of concentrated thought, continued and prolonged for six hours or more would be requisite on the part of our proof-reader. No office, even the most capitalist, exacts such a thing from a human being. Capitalist offices furnish the proof-reader with a proof-holder, and there are several proof-readers. This office can afford only one proof-reader, and he must "horse" it, that is, keep his eyes both on the copy and the proof. In the rush of a daily paper, a proof-reader, so circumstanced, may easily lose the connection between the subject of an item and its heading.

"7TH CONGRESSIONAL," N. Y.—Christopher Ward, who causes himself to be announced in the papers as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress in this by-election, is trying to sail under false colors. He is not the S. L. P. candidate; he is the candidate of the scab "Volkszeitung" party, alias Social Democracy.

CAP-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

It Turns Out To Be a Memorable Event On the East Side.

The national convention of the capmakers that met here on East Fourth street on the 27th and adjourned on the last day of the year is the talk of the East Side. Twenty delegates were present representing unions in Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. The purpose was to perfect a national oganization. Connected with this idea was the plan of joining some central national body. When the body met it was found that 5 delegates stood for the S. T. & L. A., 10 to 12 for the A. F. of L. and the 3 or 5 others were unclassified. This general estimate sent up high the hopes of those who, outside of the convention, were pulling wires for the Hanna-Gompers combine.

The whole "Organized Scabbery" on the East Side howled its loudest against the Alliance, and ward-heelers and fakirs pulled wires for the A. F. of L. It was evident that the discussion on what central body to join was to bring on interesting debates. And so it did.

The debate on this question began on the 29th and lasted to the 31st. It first came up on a motion to join the A. F. of L. After a protracted debate, in which the A. F. of L. men were routed at all points of the argument and the scabbery of the Hanna-Gompers combine was exposed, a vote was taken leaving for the A. F. of L. just 1 vote and 19 solid against. On the motion to join the S. T. L. A. it was noticeable that all the slanders which the "Organized Scabbery" and their Kangaroo appendage had been uttering against the Alliance was taken for what it really was. Not one of the slanders was repeated. Those who were against the motion objected mainly to "the weakness" of the Alliance. That they felt shaky upon even this head was plain from their fresh experience of how the Alliance had proved strong enough to knock out the A. F. of L. The vote stood 5 for the Alliance and 15 against. The organization, accordingly, remains independent.

During the debate there was at no time less than 300 workingmen present, and these carried away with them a profound respect for the S. T. & L. A. Its representatives were admittedly the cream of the convention. They showed that knowledge and character which is felt to be the winner in the end. And the audience of workingmen felt inspired and encouraged and elevated at the sight of men from their own ranks who showed so complete a masterhood of the Labor Question. No workingmen present failed to be the better for what he saw and heard. And the effect is felt to-day on the East Side. Even the foes are silent. Of the 5 who voted for the Alliance 1 was from Chicago, 1 from Detroit and 3 from New York.

The convention adopted for the union the name of United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and elected a full set of national officers with power to draft a constitution.

CHILDREN ON THE BLOCK.

Salvation Army Saints Wield the Auctioneer's Hammer.

Youngstown, O., Jan., 4.—Capt. McDiarmid, of the Salvation Army, announces that one week from Sunday night he will sell at auction ten children on the stage of the Park Theatre. Capt. Diarmid said: "I have the consent of the parents of these children and shall sell each to the highest bidder. I will keep within the letter of the law and see that each child secures a good home and is properly educated." Thus the Salvation Army helps to "Keep the family purse."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 26th, with the following members present: Harris, Green, Crimmins, Frizzelle and Brower. Absent: Enhorning and O'Rourke.

Crimmins elected chairman.

Communications:

Three from secretary Burtwell, of L. A. 267, in relation to the strike of the leather workers of Lynn, Mass.

Secretary stated that he had turned the same over to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication. Action: Secretary's action endorsed.

One from E. L. Lake, forwarding $5.00 from L. A. 337 and Section Schenectady, S. L. P., for the leather workers' strike. Received and secretary instructed to forward money to the Lynn strikers.

One from Secretary Sandgren, of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., asking for a ruling on the following: "How soon after receipt of notification of expulsion from the S. L. P. of a member of the S. T. & L. A. is the Local to which the expelled member belongs to take action against him in accordance with constitutional law, viz: expelling him from the S. T. & L. A." Their reason for asking this question is that one of the members of L. 345 has been expelled by Section San Francisco. Said comrade has notified L. A. 345 of his intention to appeal to the State Executive Committee of California, and in view of this fact the chairman of L. A. 345 ruled that said member is a member in good standing of the Local until the State Executive Commitee has sustained the judgment of Section San Francisco, or until the three months allowed in which to appeal has elapsed.

The Board ruled as follows: A member of the S. T. & L. A. expelled by a Section of the Socialist Labor Party, who appeals from such decision to the State Committee of the S. L. P., shall not be dropped from the roll of membership by his Local Alliance until said Local Alliance is notified of his expulsion by the State Committee of the S. L. P.

One from Max Keller, secretary of L. A. 78, Metal Workers, Philadelphia, Pa., stating that none of their members will accept the office of delegate to D. A. 12, consequently the local could not be represented in the distrist. The reason of this action on the part of the members of L. A. 78 was because they are dissatisfied with the officers of D. A. 12.

Action: It was decided to notify D. A. 12 to enforce the law in regard to representation of locals in the district.

Communications were also received from New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Salem, Mass., Boston, Mass., Belle Vernon, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Denver, Col., Milwaukee, Wis., Brooklyn, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Chicago, Ill., and N. Y. City, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

On motion it was decided that L. A. 362, Mixed Alliance, of Auburn, N. Y., be attached to D. A. 20 of Syracuse, N. Y.

On motion it was decided that a joint meeting of D. A.'s 4 and 49 be called for Sunday afternoon, January 12, 1902, in the Daily People building, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y., to discuss matters of interest to S. T. & L. A.

WM. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

Mass. State Executive Committee.

Meeting December 14, 1901. F. Keefe in the chair. Present, Deans, Keefe, Christenson, Raasch, Walker, Tyndell, Fuglestad. Absent, Beck, Quarnstrom.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications:

From Salem, $2.25 for 15 De Leon lecture tickets.

From Fall River for 40 due stamps and vote on Haverhill resolution; also complaining of not having had an acknowledgment of $2 sent in by section on subscription list. Action, as money had been received financial secretary was instructed to notify them to that effect.

From Taunton, $3 for due stamps and 63 cents in payment for 1,000 campaign leaflets.

From Springfield for 25 due stamps.

From Guldbandsen of Providence relative to coupon books for fair for benefit of DAILY PEOPLE and Arbtaren.

Action, turned over to C. F. Walker, member from Boston Section.

From Everett, Lynn, Haverhill, Cambridge, vote on Haverhill resolution.

From Everett and Boston nominating Mayo and Raasch as recording and financial secretaries. From Cambridge and Lynn nominating Mayo and Jones. From Malden nominating Christenson and Raasch.

Financial secretary reports paying $1.25 to R. Snodgrass of Pennsylvania $8.75 balance due on campaign leaflets, $21 for due stamps to N. E. C. and 50 cents notary's fee on filing expense account of S. E. C. with State authorities.

Secretary was instructed to inquire of those sections not having candidates in the field during municipal campaigns reasons for such failure to make use of the occasion for propaganda work.

Meeting December 2., 1901. Walter Deans in the chair. Present, Walker, Keefe, Deans, Christenson, Mayo. Absent, Raasch, Beck, Quarnstrom, Fuglestad, Tyndell. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications:

From Lowell, $2.25 on campaign subscription list.

From Cambridge, vote on Haverhill resolution; also for recording and financial secretary.

From Adams, inquiring about order for 20 due stamps, sent in to S. E. C. December 2.

From Pittsfield, vote on constitution, 8 in favor and none against.

From O'Fihelly requesting permission to hold caucus in Abington. Action, S. E. C. did not think it advisable as there is no organization or section in that town.

From Kuhn, Secretary of N. E. C., asking for information relative to protest of Section Haverhill against S. D. going on ballot under name of Socialist party.

From E. T. Walker of Vineyard Haven and Charles H. Tobin of Attleboro Falls in response to request for names of supporters of party in last State election.

Secretary was instructed to notify all members of new committee, also those of the old S. E. C., that the next meeting of the S. E. C. will be held Sunday, January 12, 1902, at No. 1,165 Tremont street, Boston.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary.
No. 22 Villa avenue, Everett.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$4,509.14
28th A. D., N. Y. City, Max Rosenberg, $2; Daniel De Leon, $15	17.00
Jake Kumpitsch, Hartford Conn	1.00
Anton Hoelzer, Jenny Lind, Ark	1.00
14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., F. A. Loehr, $1; Robert Maines, jr., $1	2.00
22d A. D., N. Y., Olof Sherrane	5.00
10th A. D., Brooklyn	1.00
Section Jacksonville, Ill	2.00
Section Richmond Co., N. Y., Ramus Rasmussen, $1; Wm. Van Vout, $3; D. Fillmore, $3	7.00
6th and 10th A. D., N. Y., Dr. Frankel, $10; Jacob Hurwitz, $5	15.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn	2.00
Section Phoenix, Ariz., August Schade, $5; J. A. Leach, $5	10.00
26th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., Wm. G. Cowen, $5; Jas. Clark, jr., $5; J. M. Deithorn, $5; Wm. Krunin, $2; H. R. Mangold, $2; F. A. Uhl $1; G. M. Abel, $1; Chas. Kessler, $1; C. Hammerbacher, $1; Geo. J. Staley, $1; Wm. A. Staley, $1; J. R. O'Donnell, 50c; W. E. Kephart, 50c	26.00
John Nolan, Whitewater, Col.	1.00
Section Muncie, Ind.	8.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass.	11.50
7th A. D., Brooklyn	2.50
34th and 35th A. D., N. Y., K. C	1.00
Chas. Petersen, Providence, R. I	.50
Section Boston, Mass., 22d Ward Branch	3.00
Section Boston, Mass., 15th Ward Branch	1.00
Section Boston, Mass., 18th Ward Branch, C. Carroll, $1; C. McKeanught, $1	2.00
Maceo Cooper, through Section Allegheny Co., Pa.	10.00
Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover Depot, Mass	.50
E. M. White, Polk, Pa.	.40
Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., H. Jackson, $2; Morris Weiss, $1; W. Kerm, 50; E. R. Markley, 50c; T. A. Schroder, 25c; C. L. Weiss, 25c	4.50
Kerb's Cigar Shop, Frida, 20c; Max Selmenovitz, 15c; Ch. Lefkovitz, 15c; M. Stark, 15c; Berger, 15c; L. Goodman, 15c; A. Henig, 15c; Cherney, 17c; J. Roth, 5c; Gus, 5c; P. Edelman, 10c; J. Spitz, 5c; Joe Herskovitz, 5c; Max Jupnik, 10c	1.67
Section Seattle, Wash	25.00
F. Holst, Rochester, Minn.	.50
Section Minneapolis, Minn., L. A. Ferrin $1; A. C. Ryan, 50c; J. B. Naustdal, 25c; Chas. H. Evers, 20c	1.95
John Swhalbach, Ossed, Minn.	1.00
John Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash	.50
Section Baltimore, Md., $19.25; Chas. Becker, $1; Walter Breuninger, $3; Frank Hartman, 50c; Chas. Heine, $4.50; Emil Holl, 25c; Theobold Mayer, $2; Robert Stevens, $4.50	35.00
F. A. Peters, Houston, Tex.	1.00
21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn	1.75
Total	$4,712.41

The $2 credited to Section Richmond Co., N. Y., in the PEOPLE of December 14, 1901, were donated by Joseph Beilck.

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1901.

These announcements will be published montuly.

Section.	Amount.
Los Angeles, Cal.	$18 25
San Jose, Cal.	3 00
Hartford, Conn.	7 50
Chicago, Ill.	3 00
Lawrence, Mass	6 15
Lynn, Mass.	7 30
Worcester, Mass.	3 00
Winona, Minn.	1 50
New York City, N. Y.	
Assembly Districts, Manhattan.	
16th	2 30
28th	6 75
34th and 35th (Bronx)	10 80
Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.	
5th	1 55
10th	1 75
16th, 17th and 18th	6 50
Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y. City	10 00
Onondaga County, New York	1 15
Richmond County, N. Y.	1 00
Rochester, N. Y.	12 00
Hamilton, Ohio	30 00
Erie, Pa.	1 50
San Antonio, Texas	4 00
Berlin, Vt.	4 00
Richmond, Va.	9 00
Tacoma, Wash.	2 00

Edward Dittrich,
Cashier.
Hugo Vogt,
Sec'y Board of Trustees

"ABEND-BLATT" FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$353.96
C. M., Elmira, N. Y.	.50
Collected by Sam Baral, Brooklyn, N. Y.:	
Sam Baral	.25
Gliner	.25
Rubin	.25
Zolishitz	.25
Duboff	.25
Sigel	.15
Frank	.15
Shapiro	.10
Dunner	.10
Salman	.05
List 49, by 20th Assembly District, Manhattan, by Winawer:	
John Slevin	.10
Louis Isaacson	1.00
H. Alhous	.25
A sympathizer	.10
Carl Olson	.10
S. Winawer	.10
Mrs. E. Katzman	10.00
Joseph Whitzen	.25
M. Stark	.25
Heinly	.25
Tailors' Progressive Union	1.61
John J. Murphy	1.00
John Cosgrove	1.00
John Plomonde	1.00
Bernard O'Toole	1.00
G. Abelson	1.00
J. Steinbach	1.00
M. Steierman, Baltimore	1.00
A. Spilka	.25
List 376, by D. Rudwick, Los Angeles:	
Ben Anderson	1.00
L. A. Pennoy, Pamona	1.00
J. L. Oliver	1.00
J. Asenpriss	1.00
J. A. Stoadell	1.00
Adolph Weinberg	.50
D. J. Millard	.50
N. Gensberger	.50
Geo. Bergman	.50
H. Finkelstein	.50
K. Bauer	.25
E. Archibald	.50
Alfred Rehads	.25
Branch meeting	.50
D. Rudmick	.50
J. Rath	.50
A. Weisenberger	.25
N. C. Madson	1.00
Victor Doll	.50
L. C. Haller	.50
Ben Rudnik	.50
Section N. Hudson	1.00
A. N. Rabinowitz, Washington, D. C.	.50
I. Sheifer	.50
Philip Rosenthal	.25
List 758, by Rabinowicsz:	
M. Gertner	.25
M. Tenenbaum	.25
M. Kaplan	.10
S. Singer	.10
L. C. Stone	2.00
J. Miller	.10
Jacob	1.00
Wandering Willie	1.00
John Desmond	1.00
S. Schulberg	1.00
M. Kupfer	.50
Sam Kupfer	1.00
Cohn	.50
Section Minneapolis, Minn.	15.00
Total	$410.32

Funds for the Striking Morocco Workers of Lynn, Mass.

Previously acknowledged	$ 74.31
L. A. 307, Hartford, Conn.	3.00
F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
M. Lechner, Hartford, Conn.	.50
C. J. Stodel, Hartford, Conn.	.25
Section Bridgeport, Conn., S. L. P.	3.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y., S. L. P.	5.00
Geo. Luck, N. Y. City, N. Y.	.50
August Beam, N. Y. City, N. Y.,	.50
L. A. 351, Albany, N. Y.	2.00
Collected by Irving H. Weissberger of L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, N. Y. City	6.17
Section Syracuse, N. Y., S. L. P.,	2.48
Emil S. Miessle, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
A. Secran, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
Daniel McGrath, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
Herman Kussron, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
Herman Dehlburn, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
A. Welsing, Schenectady, N. Y.,	.10
F. Weisenfort, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
E. Rossbach, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
A. Friend, Schenectady, N. Y.	.10
John Major, Schenectady, N. Y.	.15
W. Klein, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
M. K. R., Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
F. E. Appel, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
A. Eldenger, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
August Peterson, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
Stoeckly, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
H. Winkler, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
John Straum, Schenectady, N. Y.	.10
I. Rammel, Schenectady, N. Y.	.10
W. Mouro, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
H. Siedmyer, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
A. Weber, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
H. Wigmer, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
E. Dwelly, Schenectady, N. Y.	.10
E. A. Killey, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
Fred Boyle, Revere, Mass.	.75
L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass.	10.00
L. A. 259, Elizabeth, N. J.	5.25
12th Ward Branch, Section Essex county, N. J.	2.50
Collected by Samuel Rothbach, Reading, Pa.	1.50
Section Louisville, Ky.	4.50
B. Jensen, Compton, Colorado	2.00
Ernest Romary, Denver, Col.	1.00
N. Y. Machinists, L. A. 274, N. Y. City, N. Y.	10.00
Total	$142.86

There is no change in the strike. All the men are standing firm. Any day is likely to see the firm surrender.

Attention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Forest City Alliance 342 of S. T. & L. A. will hold its next regular meeting on Wednesday, January 15, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, No. 376 Ontario street, third floor. All members are expected to be present, it being the first meeting of the new year. Business of importance concerning the future welfare and progress of the Alliance to be transacted. All party members and sympathizers are invited.

G. DUERR,
Recording Secretary.

Lawrence, Mass.

At the last regular meeting of Section Lawrence, Mass., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Organizer, Frank Worster, 199 Oak street; Recording Secretary, Ernest W. Bignell; Financial Secretary, Gilbert G. Smith; Treasurer, Robert Lawson; Literary agent and agent of DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Sam J. French, 65 Methuen street; Agent for "Abendblatt," Morris Winkler, 176 Salem street. Grievance Committee, J. J. Duffy, G. G. Smith, Julius Vandoorne; Auditing Committee, John Howard, S. J. French, C. W. Bignell; Press Committee, J. J. Duffy, S. J. French, J. Howard.

Lyon Fund in Texas.

Received for the F. D. Lyon fund by the Texas State Executive Committee S. L. P. up to December 29:

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P.	$100.00
F. G. M., Somerville, Mass	1.00
12th Ward Branch Section Essex County, S. L. P., per Nelson Finzelle	2.50
Hugo Jasmer, Mapimi, Durango, Mexico	3.44
	$106.94
Previously acknowledged	300.18
Total	$407.12

Frank Leitner, Sec.

Belleville, Ills.

Section Belleville has elected the following officers for a term of six months, at its regular meeting, December 27: Organizer, Edward Haerbich; Recording and Corresponding Sec'y, Walter Goss; Financial Sec'y and Treasurer, Edward Haerbich; Literary Agent and agent for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Walter Goss; Auditing Committee, Joseph Kiefer, Bruno Rueckert and William Warner; Grievance Committee, Goss, Yocham, and Kiefer.

Section Belleville has changed its meeting from second and fourth Friday nights to the first and third Sunday afternoons in each month, at 2.30. All workingmen are welcome

Section Boston's New Headquarters.

Section Boston, Mass., has removed its headquarters to 1165 Tremont street, (cars stop at Ruggles street). All sympathizers and friends are cordially invited to call. Free reading room. Lectures are held every Sunday evening. All communications should now be sent to 1165 Tremont street, Room 1.

Minneapolis Organization Fund.

The following sums were contributed in Minneapolis during December for the organization fund: P. Veal, $2; A. Ortman, 25c.; C. E. Anderson, $1; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; M. Hanson, 25c.; Theo. Zollner, 50c.; W. B. Hammond, 25c.; Section Minneapolis, $5; error last month, 8c. Total, 9.53, which has been remitted to the State Secretary.

W. B. Hammond, Organizer.

To the Readers of the People in St. Louis, Mo.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting at Benton Hall, corner Fourteenth and Benton streets, Sunday, January 19, from 2.30 p. m. to 5 p. m. Readers of THE PEOPLE and their friends are invited to hear several good speakers. Admission free.

Organizer.

To the Comrades of Westchester County.

Comrade Patrick J. Troy, having resigned from the County Committee on account of removing to Stamford, Conn., the undersigned was elected temporarily to the office of Organizer of the County. Please send all correspondence to me.

Peter Jacobson, Organizer.
3 Palisade ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

New Britain, Conn.

Section New Britain has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, Patrick J. Donlan, 158 North street.

Recording Secretary, John D. Carlson.

Financial Secretary, M. Berman.

Treasurer, Solomon Rubin.

Literary agent, Chas. E. I'

New Haven, Conn.

Section New Haven will hold its regular semi-annual meeting Sunday morning, January 12th, at 10:30 A. M. in S. L. P. Hall, No. 349 State street. Election of officers. Consideration of circular from N. E. C. and other important business. Every member must be present.

ERNEST T. OATLEY,
Organizer.

Shoe Factory Shuts Down.

Braintree, Mass., Jan. 7.—The boot and shoe factory of Williams, Kneeland & Co., of this city, has closed down, throwing three hundred employees out of work.

Advance in Price of Socialist Books.

Recent rulings of the Post Office Department have declarel that periodicals "having the characteristics of books" are not entitled to the privilege of "second class matter." The series of pamphlets known as "The People Library" come under the department's rulings. The postage on these books under the new clasification amounts to about FIFTY CENTS per hundred. We are therefore compelled to advance the price from $2.50 to $3.00. This new price goes into effect on January 1, 1902.

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S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Free Lectures in New York and Brooklyn.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party has arranged a list of lectures to be held every Sunday evening during the month of January in places designated below, beginning with Sunday Jan. 5.

New York.

Headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue.

January 12—"The Working Class and its Enemies," James T. Hunter.

January 19—"The Development of Machinery," illustrated with stereopticon views, Rudolph Katz.

January 26—"Capitalist and Politician," Herman Simpson.

* * *

Headquarters of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, 2,011 Third avenue near One Hundred and Tenth street.

January 12—"Socialism and Ideals," Alvan S. Brown.

January 19—"Methods of Production," Joseph Klein.

January 26—"The Social Revolution," William S. Dalton.

* * *

Headquarters of the Thirteenth Assembly District, 441 West Thirty-ninth street.

January 12—"The Social Revolution," William S. Dalton.

January 19—"Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Modern," Bernard Hughes.

January 26—"How to Win a Strike," Frank Campbell.

Brooklyn.

Wurtzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

January 12—"Capitalist and Politician," Herman Simpson.

January 19—"Socialism and Ideals," Alvan S. Brown.

January 26—"Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Modern," Bernard Hughes.

* * *

Lectures will begin at 8 P. M. sharp and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and their friends are especially invited to attend.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schiap's Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

Jan. 12: "The Beast Behind Czolgosz," by Paul Dinger.

Everett, Mass., Lectures.

A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labor Party, at their headquarters, No. 154 School street, room 3, Everett, and Wednesday evenings.

The subjects and speakers are as follows:

Jan. 15th: "Surplus Vale," by H. W. Caulfield.

At the close of the lectures the meeting will be open for a general discussion.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street:

Jan. 12: "The Causes of Taxation," by George A. Brown.

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It will not be a bad plan for Sections to sell out this first edition at cost—Five Cents per copy. On the next edition we may be able to reduce the Section price still lower, and thus make it possible to retail the book at five cents.

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